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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 61— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 12 1924 TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

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Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	„ 16	„ 18
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Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Mar.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd „	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th „	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA		15,993
9th „	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th „	MALWA ..		10,941
19th „	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th „	MACEDONIA ..		11,039
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th „	MANTUA..		10,902
17th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th „	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st „	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th „	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
2 st „	NALDERA		15,993
28th „	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th „	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTAN	20,847

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
21st March	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
13th „	MATIANA	8,905
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th „	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th „	MANDALA	8,246
11th July	DUMANA	8,600
25th „	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

18th Mar.	SOUDAN†		6,696
19th „	MIRZAPORE*		6,715
24th „	BANGALA*		3,948
12th April	ALIPORE*		5,273
19th „	NAGPORE*		5,283
26th „	PERIM*		7,648
30th „	KIDDERPORE* ..		5,331
6th May	SICILIA§		6,813
26th „	SOUDAN§		6,696
7th July	SICILIA§		6,813
28th „	SOUDAN§		6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
† Proceeds to Kobe.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
12th March ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
14th „ ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi
15th „ ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
17th „ ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
19th „ ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

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AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No, 1228.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5308	26th Feb.	11th Mar.
Bengal Maru	Z. Hirai	5396	5th Mar.	16th „
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	10th „	31st „
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th „	9th April
Penang Maru	C Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th „
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th „	22nd „

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	618	380	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	.....	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 26,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANGVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Barod State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	.....	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C., 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Behrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.....	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Trentsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
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Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 197.

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HAVE YOU ANY BATTERY TROUBLE?
USE—RADIOLITE
WILL { remove Sulphation charge in 20—30 minutes put new life in it.
WRITE AT ONCE SOLE AGENTS,
WHITE KERR & Co.
53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	.....	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
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The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.

Funds and assets over—	Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—	Rs. 4,00,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
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For particulars apply to—

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The Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
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ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BE MAN

PHYSICALLY.....	of Stability
INTELLECTUALLY	of Veracity
MORALLY.....	of Activity
SOCIALLY.....	of Humility
SPIRITUALLY.....	of Integrity

But
nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition. Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will make a man of you.
VAIDY SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
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EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
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You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality: gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing
THE
Latent Light Culture
TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA).

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—L. C. P. S. or SUB-ASSTT. SURGEON on charitable plague duty in Dapoli Taluk. Good terms. See Dr. N. D. SABNIS, M.B.,B.S., Thakurdowar.
A R9972

WANTED—An elderly Hindu MEDICAL MAN or a fairly educated man to stay with an invalid gentleman as his companion. Remuneration Rs. 150/-. Apply to Box No. 110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19151

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Gujrathi, accounts, English and Typewriting. Apply personally, C. N. GAJJAR & CO., near Mangaldas Wadi, Lamington Road, Bombay.
A R9974

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Science and Mathematics; and a Qualified DRAWING TEACHER. Good prospects for right men. Apply sharp to the HON. SECRETARY, Pardi Education Society, Pardi (B.B. & C.I.)
A R9962

WANTED—PURCHASERS and AGENTS for American Guaranteed "BEST FOYER'S" TYPEWRITER RIBBONS, half inch for all Standard Machines Rs. 14-8-0 per dozen No. 7, Remington Rs. 20-0-0 per dozen, all new consignment. Apply to T. V. SHUNMUGHAVEL, Post Box No. 142, CALCUTTA.
A R9993

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Fees. Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Oppo. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
A WS

WANTED-Competent SALESMEN, having previous experience of the Indian Drugs to sell well-known Ague Mixture, Balm, Hair Oil, Castor Oil, etc. in the market. Good salary and fine Commission for a really capable and energetic man. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 117 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M9999

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.—Head Office—12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA—WANTED CHIEF AGENTS for the Central Provinces and Berar. Applications invited from respectable firms or individuals. Liberal terms for those who can organise well and place good Life Insurance Business. Office allowance and other facilities given Apply with references to SECRETARY, THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO. LTD., 12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Commodious Ground Floor and upper floors of TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, (lately occupied by Central Bank). Good for Show-room and Offices. Apply ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road.
C 19157

TO LET—SPACIOUS GODOWN at Kunta Street, Frere Road, with electric fittings, also available as Motor Garages. For particulars apply LALUBHAI NATHUCHAND, 210, Bazar Gate Street.
C M9989

TO LET—At Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Lakhani Building and Lakhani Terraces, Shops, and Godowns, Office Rooms Residentials quarters, separate rooms all modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.
C R9851

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs. 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW-ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C R9944

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Workshops, Soparibaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.
TO LET—Second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within, or Messrs. JAMNADAS PRABHUDAS & CO., 77, Girgaum Back Road.
G R9767

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Manufactured from decorticated seed, odourless and tasteless. No eructation, No hiccup, no griping, no nausea. Price As. 5 for 2½ oz. bottle and Re. 1 for 16 oz. bottle. Sold by all well-known Chemists, etc., V.P.P. sent.
Write PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO., near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay.
T

DWARKA.

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C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements.

This Cement is at present being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for King George's Docks.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests and other particulars.

Apply to our Selling Agents.

Messrs SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
and
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market.
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad

NOW READY
"THE STORY OF COCOGEM."
Vol. 1 "Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2 "Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3 "Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4 "As told by Satisfied Customers."
Send annas 2 for any one volume or annas 6 in stamps for complete library to:—
COCOGEM, Box H
Tatapuram P.O., COCHIN STATE.
T 19106

SPORTS.

GWALIOR AND KOLHAPUR RACEGOERS!! Bombay's Popular Tipster sends Tips by Telegram. Reward if satisfied. Write early Post Box 926, Bombay.
S R9937

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle.
Medows St, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO EARN Rs. 5,000 yearly without capital. No buying, selling, manufacturing, soliciting or agency. Life's opportunity. Booklet for two green stamps. PRINCIPAL, PREMIER NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, Nellore.
N R9869

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—OLD PUMPING PLANT, consisting of 2 verticle 3 throw Pumps Nos. 19479 and 19480 by Howard Tyler and Co., Ltd., Belt-driven, 16 B.H.P.; Single Cylinder Horizontal Oil Engine (Hornsby, Kerosine) and two 3in. Gwynne Centrifugal Pumps. What offers. Apply to the OFFICER COMMANDING, Northern Command, Royal Engineer Park, Lahore Cantonment.
C19115

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Rs. 5,000 LOAN for two years at 24 per cent. by a respectable Hindu, holding high position. Interest payable monthly. Rs. 5,000 Policy given as security against death. Apply Box No. 113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R9996

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

MOTOR VEHICLES, TYRES AND TUBES,
ALSO
VAUXHALL AND CROSSLEY CARS.

WITH A VIEW to clearing stocks the prices of the above have now been substantially reduced.

Inspection invited.

SLOUGH SYNDICATE (India) LTD.
11, Elphinstone Circle.
Depot.: Hajee Bunder, Sewree.
T

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
118, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 200. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, all Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—
Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 540 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay Telephone No. 21243.

GANDHI MONTH AND YOUR DUTY.—Mahatmaji's imitation Statues, rupees two upwards, Bharathamatha, multi-coloured artistic images from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25. NANDHI PUBLISHING HOUSE (B), PONDICHERRY.
T R9975

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Firmly Established and Well-situated Book-selling shop in good locality, as the proprietor wishes to retire on account of illness. Good credit:—Reasonable Terms. See during Office hours or apply to:—V. DHUNDIRAJ, Agent c/o SUNSHINE BOOK SHOP, Tram Terminus, Girgaum, Bombay.
G R9996

LEASE for three years separate Blocks with good convenience, New Nagpada, Second Peerkhan Street, Mistry Building. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, No. 9, Bombay.
C9986

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion

1st Insertion	..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

POLICE TRAFFIC REGULATION NOTICE.

WITH A VIEW to the better regulation of vehicular traffic in the vicinity of the Queen's Road Bandstand, the public are hereby informed that the following traffic regulations have been issued:—

Traffic proceeding from Queen's Road Eastward to Mayo Road or Cooperage Road via the Bandstand should keep to the North of the Bandstand.

Traffic proceeding from Mayo Road or Cooperage Road Westward to Queen's Road via the Bandstand should keep to the South of the Bandstand.

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 6th March, 1924. C19176

NOTICE.

WANTED—One Gujarati knowing AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE (B. Ag.) on Rs. 75 with horse and travelling allowance extra. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Rajkot State, Kathiawar.
19163

NOTICE.

(UNDER SECTION 65 OF THE BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT III OF 1901).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the inhabitants of the Poona Suburban Municipal District that the assessment list of houses for the year 1924-25 is hereby ready for inspection and it is put up on the Notice Board at the Office.

Any inhabitant of the Municipal District objecting to the proposed rental value may within one month from the date of this notice send his objection in writing to the Municipality.

V.N. KHOPKAR,
Chairman, M.C.,
Poona Suburban Municipality.
Poona, Mar. 4, 1924. C19141

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JACKERIA ADAM, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned Attorneys for the purchasers at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period, and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of freehold Foras land with the buildings thereon, situate at Fergusson Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 375 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. F/12114 and New Survey No. 3A/2814, and Municipal G Ward Nos. 2107 (10) and Street Nos. 1103 (1), and bounded on or towards the North by Ferguson Road aforesaid, on or towards the South by a party wall which is common to the above property and the property of Haji Rahimtulla Moledina, on or towards the West by a Gully and beyond that the property of Dorabji F. Talati and on or towards the East by a public road.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1924.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C19168

NOTICE.

MESSRS. NARBHERAM PRANJIWANDAS and HARILAL PURSHOTAMDAS, the present Managers of the Chewli Bhanshali Community find that the title, deeds and other documents relating to the undermentioned properties belonging to the said Community have been lost. Any person having possession of the said title deeds or any of them is requested to return the same to the said Managers.

Any person having any information which would lead to the tracing of the said title deeds and documents is requested to communicate the same to the said Managers and he will be rewarded.

All persons are warned against in any way with the said properties or title deeds thereof.

PROPERTIES.

Property situate at Mazagaon and known as Hinglamatas Mandir.

Property situate at Kika Street, known as Chewli Bhanshali Mahajan Wadi bearing C ward Nos. 5746-5748 and Street Nos. 200C 200 2 and 3.

Property situate at Panjrapole 3rd Jane, bearing C Ward No. 5526 Street Nos. 29-31.

Property situate at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, bearing C Ward Nos. 6505 and 6506 and Street Nos. 126-128-130-132.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1924.
DORAB A. PATELL,
For Wadia Ghandy & Co.
Attorneys for Messrs. Narbheram Pranjiwandas and Harilal Purshotamdas Managers of the Chewli Bhanshali Community. C19178

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT, Baronet, and Bai HAMABAI J. K. MEHTA, both of Bombay, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land (made up of plots Nos. 14 and 15 on the vendor's Chunabhatti Estate) situate, lying and being at Chunabhatti, off Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 725 square yards or thereabouts and registered with other land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3335, etc., New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944, 13955, Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 173, 3/131, 132, New Survey No. 6984, and Cadastral Survey Nos. 150 and 149 of Tardeo Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a public road called the N. M. Petit Road No. 2, on or towards the West by a public road called the N. M. Petit Road No. 1, on or towards the North by the property of Pirojshaw Pestonji Mistry and on or towards the South by a boundary wall and beyond that partly by the property of Jamsedji Dinshaji Dastur Kamdin and partly by the property of Pestonji B. Mistry, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4431 (1), Street No. 3, and 4446 (1), Street No. 1, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1924.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C19167

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Indenture of lease made between the Improvement Trust for the City of Bombay of the one part and our client Mr. RAHIMBHAI CASSUM, of the other part whereby the Improvement Trust demised to our client their plot of land being plot No. 61 Suparibaug Estate for a term of 999 years and on which plot our client has erected a building known as Abo Mansions has been lost since January last and notwithstanding exhaustive search for it among all the papers and documents in our client's possession the same has not been found. Any one who has found the same or may hereafter find the same is requested to return the same to the undersigned.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL AND CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Rahimbhai Cassum,
41, Humam Street, Fort,
Bombay, 11th March, 1924. C19182

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 458 OF 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 1st day of February, 1924.

Summons to answer plaint under Section 27, O V rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GOBHAI KARANJIA LTD., a Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its office situate at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, ... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) SHA KHIMCHAND GOCULDAS,
(2) SHA ABHECHAND GOCULDAS,
both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, carrying on business at Parsi Agiary Lane, Khara Kuva, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHERE-AS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendants the sum of Rs. 11,167-15-0 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st November, 1921, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 1st day of April, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 6th day of February, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 6th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
C19177 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature, 1dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO. Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 6.).

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 78, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24227.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHETWADY 7TH LANE AND KHETWADY BACK ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Purmanand Clubwalla and Jasubhai, Attorneys for Sheth Vishram Pitamber, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cowwasji Temulpi Kapadia, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th February, 1922, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 29th March, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 211 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2147, Collector's New No. 8246, Old Survey No. 775, and New Survey No. 5465, together with the tenements or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2069, Street No. 58-60-62 all which premises are situate at Khetwady 7th Lane and Khetwady Back Road in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Rustomji Nanabhai, on or towards the West by the said Khetwady 7th Lane, on or towards the North by the said Khetwady Back Road and on or towards the South by the property of Cowasji Dossabhoy and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Purmanand Clubwalla & Jasubhai at their office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th March, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

THIS DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 500 BUNDLES IMITATION HALF FINE GOLD THREAD ON COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th March, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Jamshedji Ratanji and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hiralal Chhaganlal Chunilal Cheksy of Begumpura, Surat:—

200 bundles Imitation Half Fine Gold Thread on Cotton No. 123 Elephant Brand, each bundle of 245 Gems, 8 Skeins, Gold Ties, made in France.

300 bundles Imitation Half Fine Gold Thread on Cotton No. 123 Elephant Brand, each bundle of 245 Gems, 8 Skeins, Gold Ties, made in France.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th March, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

126, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD AND SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1975 of 1923 (Esmailji vs. Shamabai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates given as under:—

ELPHINSTONE ROAD PROPERTY on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground of the Government Foras landed property situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road near Dadar and containing by admeasurement 6,737 yards or thereabouts and registred by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 39, 53, 88, New Nos. B/11934 and 12849 and New Survey Nos. 1 B/1928, 1927 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3467, 3529, Street Nos. 931, 992 and bounded on the North by the Batty ground of Jivan Gopal Kiney and beyond that by the Batty ground of Kashinath Bhikaji, on the East by the land belonging to the Bombay Municipality and beyond that by the Tooloi Water Pipe and Road, on the South by a public passage and on the West by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Jivan Gopal Kiney.

SANTA CRUZ PROPERTY on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or bungalows and out-houses standing thereon, lying and being at Santa Cruz in the village of Danda, in the Taluka of Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,160 square yards or thereabouts and forming a part of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under the Survey Nos. 99, 98, 97, 58, 44, 43 and bounded on the North by the property of Ennas Paula Garry, on the South partly by the property of the Mosque and partly by the Santa Cruz Road leading to Santa Cruz Station, on the East by the property of Shaik Adam, and on the West partly by the property of the Mosque and partly by the property of Gustin Kelu.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel.

Stores such as—W. I. scrap of wire rope, latrine pans, traps, W. I. scrap of pipes, hammers, augers, hack saw blades, swages, spanners, screw jacks, anvils, vices bench, zinc lining, furniture, W. I. and C. I. scrap, condemned platform, weighing machines, C. I. collars of water columns, condemned drilling machines and umps, gate, street and buffer lamps, carbon electrodes and steam indicator, leather scrap, rubber scrap and tyres, copying presses with stands, padlocks, tapes measuring, rubber stamps, cocks, spoons, penknives, burners, etc. etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 12th March, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 25152.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR HOTELS, CLUBS AND BOARDING HOUSE-OWNERS BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE AT THE HOTEL MAJESTIC, WODEHOUSE ROAD.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of C. S. Yiglietta, Esq., Manager, the Hotel Majestic, on SUNDAY, the 16th day of March 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address, valuable furniture such as dining tables, chairs, large sideboards, dining room suites of beatwood sofas and chairs, electric hall clocks, rich plated-ware, tea and coffee sets, country dishes cruet stands, linen table cloth, napkins, towels, also English glass, crockery and hall marked plated ware by Mappin & Webb and Walker and Hall. Also 1 Ton Ford Motor Lorry in perfect running order.

Caralogues will be published and the property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th March, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN PAINT.

Auction Sale of the Goodwill and the Oil Paint Varnishes, Distemper, Brushes, Colour Powders, Scaffolding Materials, Office Furnitures, etc., etc.

By the order of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the administratrix of late Mr. Wm. Chas. Smith, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th March, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Marine Street, Fort, the Goodwill of the above firm and also the Oil Paint, Distemper, Varnishes, Brushes, Colour Powders, Scaffolding Materials, Office Furniture, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 12th March, 1924.

ELECTRIC FANS

FOR ALTERNATE AND DIRECT CURRENTS.

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

LATEST INVENTION
A.E.G. NIGHT LAMP
Reduces your Electric Bill.
BUY
CONDOR LAMP
gives good Light, Durable, consumes less current.
America-India Export & Import Co.
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH
SHELL SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES.

THESE ARE
THE LATEST, THE NEATEST,
THE BEST,
THE MOST COMFORTABLE
EYE-WEAR.
BALIWALLA & HOMI,
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA
Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's } & {219, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Awarded several Gold medals for superb craftsmanship.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A SUPERB PARAMOUNT DRAMA
EXTRAVAGANCE
Featuring the pretty vivacious star.
DOROTHY DALTON
Supported by such eminent players as Charles Clary, J. Basney Sherry, Donald Macdonald and Philo McClough.
The Programme includes the International News and a 2 Reel Vitugraph Comedy "The Blizzard" Featuring your Favourite Aubrey.
SPECIAL CHARITY SHOW
in aid of the
PARSI HOUSING FUND
ON
THURSDAY MARCH 13th
at 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
SPECIAL GALA PROGRAMME
THE PRINCE CHAP
Paramount Drama in 5-Reels—featuring the two most popular Stars Thomas Meighan and Lila Lee.
Also two other Comedies of two reels each. Rates for the Charity Show :—Box Rs. 2-8 ; Sofa Re. 1-8 ; First Class Re. 1 ; Second Class 8 Annas; Third Class 4 Annas.
Tickets can be had to-day at the Cinema.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 9-30 p.m.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE CO.
REQUEST PROGRAMME.
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"SILAS MARNER."

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"PENROD"
Featuring Freckles Barry.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"LOVE."
Featuring Louise Glaum,
A Pathe Colour-Production.

IMPERIAL
THIS WEEK & LAST WEEK
Presents
RAJA HARISCHANDRA
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Kohinoor Super Production
GULBAKAVLI
Daily : 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Bombay's Best Feature-House
NOVELTY CINEMA
'Phone No. 40106,
Corner of Grant Road and Lamington Road.
PRESENTS TO-NGHT AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MAE MURRAY
The Entire World's Sweetheart in
"DANGER GO SLOW"
WITH
Lonchaney & Jackmulhall
A ROBERT LEONARD PRODUCTION EXTRAORDINARY!
One Week more Owing to Public Demand!
"The Mahatma's Miracle"
Daily 4 Shows—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
THE BEST PROGRAMME IN THE TOWN.
For Bookings of the 'Mahatma's Miracle' please apply to—
The Deccan Pictures Corporation,
C/o Novelty Cinema, Bombay.

"A KINGDOM FOR HER LOVE"
She was charming
She was loveable
She refused mighty Princes
for
She loved a common slave.
See her next Saturday at the
Cinema Majestic.

Under the auspices of the
HINDU GYMKHANA, BOMBAY.
Bombay Presidency Hardcourt Tennis Tournaments.
OPEN TO AMATEURS ONLY
Will Commence on
Monday, 24th March 1924.
Entries Close on
Saturday, 22nd March 1924.
at 6 P. M. Draw on the same evening.
ENTRY FEES:—
Gentlemen's Singles Rs, 5 each.
Do. Doubles Rs. 10 per pair
Mixed do Rs. 10 do
Please send the entries to
J. C. MAITRA
Hony. Secretary
for Tennis Hindu Gymkhana

MANOHAR SREE SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
consisting of talented
30 Actresses
AND
40 Actors.
will stage
AT THE
BOMBAY THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD,
on WEDNESDAY, 12th March, 1924.
"MAHANANDA"
and
On SATURDAY, at 9 P. M. and on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.
NEW PLAY NEW PLAY
"DOORANGI DOONIYA."

Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition
IN AID OF
Poor Parsee Housing Fund
From 22nd March to 29th March 1924
at
PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA
Unique Opportunity for Exhibiting and Selling Trade Articles.

A Trade Section has been opened in the most prominent and attractive part of the Fete and a few stalls are available for exhibiting and selling trade articles. Prizes will be offered for the best decorated stalls.

For charges and full particulars, please see Lady Jehangir or Mr. H. Pastakia at the office of the above between 11-0 A. M. and 1-0 P. M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 11.
S S Richenfels, Stefens, Hamburg.
S S Urbino, Jackson, Hull.

DEPARTURES.

March 11.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
S S Castalia, Alder, Liverpool.
S S Bandra, Fisher, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Katherin Park for Antwerp.
Steamer Clan Macbean for Antwerp.
Steamer Manela for Antwerp.
Steamer City of Simla for Liverpool.

S S Richenfels :—The Hansa Line steamer Richenfels, 2919 tons, Captain W Stefens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Urbino :—The J F Company's steamer Urbino, 3212 tons, Captain W Jackson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Castalia :—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4217 tons, Captain H Alder, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra :—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra 1877 tons, Captain J Fisher, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

TUESDAY, 11TH MARCH 1924.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Surada 3387 N F, N F, M M & Co.
2 Caledonia 3430 London 15/3, M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4083 Liverpool 12/3 Graham Co.
5 City of Simla 5943 K'chi, 17/3 K N & Co.
6 Trifels 3768 Hamburg 20/3 Graham and Co.
7 Manila 5041 K'chi N F M M & Co.
10 Karapara 3772 Durban, 19/3 M M & Co.
11 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe, 12/3 O S Kaisha.
11 Elysia 4062, L'pool, 29/3 Graham & Co.
12 Soudan 4218, NF, N.F., M M & Co.
15 Aquilea 4207 Genoa 15/3 L. Triestino.
16 Genoa 3990 Dunkirk 20/3 O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Mirzapore 4135 Kobe N F, M M and Co.
3 Bandra 1877, P Gulf, 12/3, M M & Co.
5 Greihead 2602 Hull 22/3 Graham and Co.
6 Hindoo 3167 K'chi 16-3, J F and Co.
7 Dara 3083 Mauritius 18/3 T M & Co.
9 Cl. Macbean 3082 C. Ports, N F J F & Co.
10 & 11 Crostafels 3080 K'chi Ports, N.F., Graham and Co.
12 & 14 Jeddah 2123 Jeddah 8/3, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Pasha 3196 Cal 12/3 T M and Co.
B Bengal Maru, 3231 Kobe, 18/3 N Y Kaisha.
C & K Hakadate Maru 5254 Japan 11/3 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Dunslaw 13 and 14/3 Graham and Co. Dunkirk 14/3 Graham and Co.
Piave 4634, N F, Graham and Co.
P Shuja 3112 Jeddah N.F. T M and Co.

EXPORTS....

March 11.

S S Caledonia for London :—5 tons cassia, International Shipping Agency; 14 bales cow calf hides, L. Tharia and Sons; 10 bales lamb skins, Thos. Cook and Sons; 10 bales fox skin, Thos. Cook and Sons; 29 bundles fox skin, H A Ebrahimoff; 11 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 18 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons; 19 bundles woollen carpets, A R Valliof; 10 bales goat skin I. Hassam and Co.; 10 bales sheep skin, I. Hasam and Co.; 45 bales cow hides, I. Hassam and Co.; 20 bales goat skins, H N E H Essa; 42 bales cowhides, D Hasam.

S S Elsia for Liverpool :—8008 cwt. myrobollam, P Mathradas and Co.; 211 cwt turmeric, J Dugal; 524 cwt dill seed, J. Dagal, 4000 cwt linseed oilcake, N V Velmohmad; 2000 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, N V Velmohmad; 111 bales African cotton, Gill and Co.

S S Elysia for Marseilles :—2000 cwt. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S City of Simla for Liverpool :—3002 cwt. myrobollam, Mathuradas Bros.

S S City of Simla for Marseilles :—6000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 6000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros. 200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Castalia for Marseilles—23 cases Noix d'anaradier Volkart Bros. 222 cwt black caraway seed, M Thadani and Co.

S S Aquilia for Genoa :—55 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.; 210 bales cotton raw Vardhman Bros.; bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 75 cwt. Gum N Mulji & Co.

S S City of Genova for Dunkirk :—220 bales cotton raw Bombay Co. Ltd.; 220 bales cotton raw E Spinner & Co.; 275 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Greihead for Hull :—2002 cwt. myrabollams, P. Mathradas & Co.

S S Trifels for Hamburg :—20 cwt. cordamoms G. Mowji & Co.; 25 bales hemp G Mawji & Co.; 90 cwt. mother of pearl shell A M Modi & Co.; 105 bales cotton fly C Peraj & Co.; 350 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.; 100 cwt. sandalwood, D Nathoo; 1000 cwt Myrabolams C Jivanlaj & Co.; 25 cases pig bristles Grindlay & Co.

S S Trifels for Breman :—100 cwt. coffee Thos. Cook & Son.

S S Trifels for Amsterdam :—100 cwt. coffee Thos. Cook & Son.

S S Trifels for Rotterdam :—208 cwt. mustard seed J Dayal; 118 cwt. nigarseed J Dayal; 50 bales hemp D M Dungaji; 560 cwe goat skin E A Rahman; 125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Lahore :— for Kobe :—25 cases tartermatic Kabbur & Co.

S S Bengal Maru for Yokkaichi :—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Bengal Maru for Osaka : 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Bengal Maru for Shanghai :—200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Soudan for Hongkong :—60 cwt kismiss, Motiram and Co.

S S Soudan for Shanghai—800 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David and Co. 900 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 20 cases mango pulp, Patell Ld.

S S Saudan for Kobe :—1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Sondan for Osaka :—2000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe :—500 bales cotton raw, G Dossa and Co. 400 bales cotton raw, H. Rambhagat.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka :—400 bales cotton raw. Volkart Bros. 200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Yokkaichi—200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe :—400 bales cotton raw, H Rambhagat; 280 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 600 bales cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 24 bales cotton raw, Alli Bros.

S S Alps Maru for Nagoya :—300 bales cotton raw, Y K Kaisha Ld.

S S Alps Maru for Osaka :—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 800 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Alps Maru for Yokkaichi :—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

March 11.

S S Caledonia from London. Agents M M and Co. :—2 boxes bar gold and gold coin, 16 boxes Bar gold, 1 boxes sovereigns, 107 bars silver 1 box turkish gold, 1 box said to contain gold 5 boxes specie, 1 box pearl, 115 bales secondhand clothing, 87 cases boot polish, 75 cases blue, 25 cases spirit, 22 cases mustard, 54 cases castor oil, 20 cases viniger, 20 cases syrup, 75 cases wine, 31 cases medicine, 15 cases beer, 421 cases brandy, 43 cases books, 70 cases gin, 26 cases toilet soap, 136 cases oilman's store, 32 cases paint, 85 kegs paint, 1050 cask cement, 20 cases red wine, 50 cases mineral water, 70 bundles Y M Sheet, 48 cases biscuits, 260 cases whisky, 25 barrels grapes (pillage perishing claim), 15 bales water proofs wrapping paper, 100 cases dried milk 30 cases candles, 13 cases medicine, 10 cases matted food, 13 cases hair oil.

From Port Said :—25 bundles cottons.

From Marseilles :—35 cases vermouth, 50 cases condensed milk 15 cases liquors, 20 cases silk cotton tissue, 50 cases chocolate, 20 cases saffron.

S S Bengal Maru from Osaka. Agents N Y Kaisha :—105 bales grey cotton sheeting, 135 bales grey cotton drill, 25 cases red cloth T. cloth, 250 cask red lead 20 cases safety matches; 45 cases tin mirrors 19 cases cotton belts, 35 cases wooden umbrella, 11 cases whistles, 18 cases pearl button,.

From Kobe :—50 cases chlorate of potash, 58 cases mirrors, 40 cases caluloid ware, 175 cases refined camphor, 40 bales mats, 350 bales match sticks, 675 bales grey cotton sheeting, 25 bales stripped cotton sheeting, 10 cask parafin wax, 153 cases match boxes, 125 cases refined camphor tablets, 62 cases spun silk yarn, 111 cases silk good, 32 cases enamelled ware, 21 cases antimony wax; 10 cases cotton crapes.

From Hongkong :—500 bundles cassia, 50 bundles galangal, 20 bundles Japanese aniseed 1462 rotts earthenware, 50 bundles star aniseed, 115 colts ropes, 43 cases cotton socks.

From Enton :—50 cases tin 50 bundles casia 100 packages fire crackers.

From Singapore :—1262 bags betel nut, 112 bags damor batu, 1574 bags sago floor, 50 cases chewing stimalant, 366 bundles rattans, 20 bundles gum benjamin.

From Colombo :—21 bags arecanuts, 75 cases cattle fish, 20 bundles ekels, 50 bales mittres fibre.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

MEMORIAL FOR LATE MR. MEHTA.

The Executive Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference met on 2nd March 1924 at Rajkot under the chairmanship of Mr. Liladhar A. Mehta. The first resolution relating to the lamented death of Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta was moved from the chair and passed by the members standing.

The resolution ran as under :—

This Committee records with extreme sorrow the sad and untimely demise of Mr. Mansukhlal A. Mehta, who was the founder of the Kathiawad Political Conference, the father of the present political awakening of the province and one of the General Honorary Secretaries of the Conference and resolves to postpone the work of the to-day's meeting for an hour.

After an hour had passed the Committee took u pthe question of the memorial of the deceased. It considered that in view of the services late Mr. Mehta so indefatiguably rendered to this province and especially to the Conference, it was the duty of the Conference to raise a suitable memorial of Mr. Mehta and therefore resolved

(1) That the memorial should be such as would provide all facilities for the study of the questions and constitutions of the Indian States by having in itself a lecture hall, a library, a reading room and the permanent head-quarters and offices of the Conference.

(2) That a sum of about Rs. 25,000 be raised for this memorial:

(3 That the following Committee with power to add be appointed for raising the said funds.

The Committee consists of Messrs. Liladhar A. Mehta, Devchand, U. Parekh, Fulchand Shah, Amritlal Seth, Balvantray Mehta, Chandulal Patel, Himatsinhji Rana, Manilal Kothary, Abdulla Aiyub, Gokaldas Raychura, Kanaiyalal Kothary, Haridas Kalayanji and Shivlal Karsanji.

(4) That this memorial Committee be empowered to invite all proper persons and Committees such as appointed at Rajkot and Bombay to help it in its work;

(5) That the memorial be raised in Rajkot;

Messrs. Manilal Kothary, Amritlal Seth, Maganlal Panachand and Parekh subscribed Rs. 501, 501, 101 and 102 respectively on behalf of themselves and friends.

The third resolution expressed the Committee's joy at the release of Mahatma Gandhiji and its prayer for his health.

TARRIF ACT AMENDMENT.

The fourth resolution in connection with the Amendment in the Tarrif Act introduced by Mr. Innes in the Central Legislature, was to the effect that if the amendment be passed and applied to Kathiawar, it will revive the horrors of the Viramgam and Ranpur Customs line and therefore the Committee is of opinion that it should in no way affect the people of Kathiawar; that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Kathiawadi member of the Assembly, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, the president of the first Conference, and Pandit Motilal Nehru should be informed of the terror the proposed bill has spread throughout the province and be requested to make this matter their party question and try to save the province from its evil effects; that Mahatma Gandhiji who had his share in getting the said customs abolished, should also be requested to do what he thinks fit in this matter, as he is aware of its history and horrors.

The last resolution was about the Wadhwan Municipality. It congratulated H. H. the Thakore Sahib for his desire to give his people some reforms in the direction of local self-Government; and recommends the people of Wadhwan and their Association, to demand such rights as are given to Rajkot and Bhavnagar people and thereby to fulfil the Thakore Saheb's desire.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 10.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Chairman presiding, during the Budget discussion a question was raised about the reduction of salary of the Chief Executive Officer from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,500 per month. Certain members pointed out it was no business of theirs to lay down the salary of Chief Executive Officer. It was a matter for the new Corporation to decide. The mover and a few others did not see the utility of the opposition. Their object was not only to Indianise the services but also to do so as economically as possible. The resolution was put to vote and carried by 20 votes to 19.

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The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 179,) says "The Teak of Rajaborari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 3in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths, about 2000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs 3/12/0 per cubic foot according to width, F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

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Mr. KANYAHALAL BADRIDAS, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes :—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real ability of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the S. P. Gravity was 10.37 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. After treatment, the administration of the same Municipal Analyst and Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B.Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratofry, "Sugar was found "nil" and S. P. Gravity 10.18."

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Mar. 10.
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 27/32 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 4l—16—8 Firm
Bar Silver Spot	33 13/16 Steady

	London, Mar. 10.
Rents 3 per cent.	57
Berlin Cheques on London	..
Bar Silver Spot	33 13/16
„ „ 2 months Lence	.. 33 9/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Little Indian buying. No much offering.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans	17/8
Interest 7 days Market loans ..	21/8

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Mar 11. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 11/16
Bank Demand	1/4 23/32
Bom. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/32
Fcn. Demand	
American Dollars	339
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	240
Japan	148 1/2
Singapore	169 1/2

Market Steady.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar. 10.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 ..	£ 87 1/4—1/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	91 1/4+1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 1 16+1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	55 3/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	64 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	55 5/8+1/8

	London, Mar. 10.
Conversion Loan	£ 76 3/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indin Loan	„ 100 1/4
7 per cent. Indian	„ 111

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Mar. 10.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/4
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	3 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	18 1/2

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

Ready :— 26—8—3

Valda.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Fagon	26—8—3	26—9—3		26—8—3
Chytar	26—9—0	26—10—3		26—9—3
Fagon	0—2—3			
Chitar	0—2—3			

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

Ready :— 82—5—0

Valda.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Fagon	82—12—0	82—10—0		82—10—0
Chytar	83—4—0	83—2—0		83—2—0

Teji Mandi.

Fagon 0—10—0
Chytar 1—6—3

Tone—Market Steady.

SHARES.

	London, Mar. 10.
Chartered Bank	.. £ 20
Hongkong	£ 128
National	.. £ 44
Eastern	.. £ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	.. 12 1/2

THE EAST INDIA COTTON LTD. ASSN.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay, Mar. 11 1924.	1923-24	1922-25	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 7th Mar to 10th Mar. 1924	61463	96867		—35404
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 10th Mar. 1924 ..	2350612	2261377		+89235
Shipments for the bi-week from 7th Mar. to 10th Mar 1924..				
Europe				
United Kingdom.	8112	1—		+ 8112
Continent	23934	9266		+14668
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	58233	5060		+53173
Total ..	90279	14326		+75953
Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 10th Mar. 1924.				
Europe				
United Kingdom	105759	80823		+24936
Continent	595819	380618		+215101
China	80368	186578		+106210
Japan	854348	850235		+4113
Coast Ports ..	35043*	26108		+8935
Total ..	1671337	1524362		+146975
Afloat in harbour				
Europe.. ..	25816	27218		—1402
China, Japan and Coast Ports.	46467	133751		—87284

Including 17579 bales for U.S. of America.

LONDON, March 10.

Linseed, La Plata Argentine £17½ April/May Paid, Sellers. Quiet at lower rates.

Castorseed Bombay £25½ March/April shipment to Hull. Sellers Tone :—Firm.

Cottonseed Bombay £10 March/April Paid Quiet and Easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, March 11.

To-day Reuter reported 25 to 29 points higher in old crops and 2 to 5 points in new crops in New York futures. The market advanced on settlement of labour difficulties in Lancashire. Liverpool has been reported 23 to 28 points up. The market advanced on scattered buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. D/ 10th instant :—

"Cold rain on Saturday in West on Sunday in East."

Messrs. Bruel and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibscon cable under date 10th March (4-35 p.m.) as under :—

"Market sold out but disturbed over outside conditions and danger of stoppage in Lancashire. Market would quickly respond to any favourable circumstance."

Although advices from America since the last two days show a slight change, our market is again displaying steadiness and seeing how prices have already declined without any real justification we are inclined to look for a reaction upward, more especially when once the weakness in America is definitely checked.

In response to the moderate advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 566½ i.e. Rs. 2½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Offices and Commission Houses were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 565 going up again to Rs. 566 the values gave way to Rs. 561½ on Shroffs and Exporting Houses selling but again improved to Rs. 563½ on buying by Offices and Exporting Houses, and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 562½ and going up by half a rupee, declined to Rs. 561 on selling by Marwari Jobbers and closed at Rs. 562½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 542 and gradually declined to Rs. 538 on selling by Shroffs and closed at Rs. 539 at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 552 and gave way to Rs. 548 on Shroffs and general selling and closed at Rs. 549. F. G. Bengal March was nominally quoted at Rs. 495 whilst may at Rs. 502.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady and the inquiry was better.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6—30 P M,

	Bombay, Mar. 11.	
Fully Good Broach	..April/May ..	562 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	..March ..	498
Fully Good Bengal	..May ..	505
Fine Oomra ..	..March ..	543
Fine Oomra ..	..May ..	551 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 11

Description.	Super-Fine,	Fine	F, Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	527	517	502
M. G. Oomra No. 3	559	547	534
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	589	577	564
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	574	562	549
M. G. Broach 2	589	579	569
M. G. Mathia	549	539	519
M. G. Khandesh	554	544	524

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay Mar. 11

Fully Good Brooch April/May ..	564
„ „ Bengal March	497
„ „ „ May	502
Fine Oomra March	539
„ „ May	549

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

March 11.

New York Market 10th March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
28 31	May	28.40+07	28.00—31	28.56	+2
27.78	July.		27.49—29	28.07	+29
25.44	Oct.			25.49	+05
25·10	Dec.			25.12	+02

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 28.64, lowest 27.90, range .74 points. Market advanced on settlement of labour difficulties in Lancashire.

Liverpool Market 10th March 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices	Price. at 11 A. M.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close
16.17	Mar.			16.45	+25
16.11	May.	16.48+37	16.44+33	16.38	+27
15.86	July	16.23+37		16.13	+27
14.42	Oct.	14.73+31		14.67	+28
14.00	Jan.			14.23	+23
Egyptian.					
19.20	May.			19.59	+39
18 22	Nov.			18 59	+37

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 125,000.

(2) Small market, steady at the opening scattered buying. Spot sales 6000.

(3) American cross rate 427 3/8. May highest 16,55, lowest 16,31, range .24 points.

(4) 5-15 p.m.: Narrow featureless market. Market declined on disappointing New York Market. Bad weather reported in the South.

(5) 5-40 p.m.: Labour dispute in Lancashire settled. Lock-out averted.

	Liverpool, Mar. 10, Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp...	5000
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	100
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Fair demand	16.81
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..	20.26

New York 11 a.m.	May .. 28.02
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July .. 27.55
	Oct .. 25.20
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May .. 28.10
	July .. 27.27

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 10.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months	To-day's Prices
March	16.50+33
April	—
May	16.45+34
June	16.43+35
July	16.18+32
August	15 70—22
September	15 24+35
October	14 74+32
November	—
December	—
January	14.30+30
February	—
March	—
Egyptians—Mar.	19.50
„ May.	19.55
„ July	19.65

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mas. 10

Months	To-day's Price.
March	16.45+28
April	16.38+26
May	16.38+27
June	16.34+26
July	16.13+27
August	15.58+26
September	15.11+22
October	14.67+25
November	14.37+25
December	14.31+25
January	14.23+23
February	14.17+22
March	14.11+21

Tone.—Barely steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar, 10.

M. G. Bengal Good, ...	11.05
„ „ Fully Good	11.45
„ „ Fine	11.85
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.75
„ „ „ Fully Good ..	12 25
„ „ Fine	12.75
M G. Broach, Good	12.45
„ „ Fully Good	13.85
„ „ Fine	14.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.95
„ „ Fully Good	11.35
„ „ Fine	11.75

Liverpool, Mar. 10,

Cotton Del. Liverpool.	To-day's prices	
M. U. G. O. C.	Mar. ..	16.45+28
	May ..	16.38+27
	July ..	16.13+27
	Oct. ..	14.67+25

AMERICAN COTTON —CLOSING PRICES

New York, Mar. 10,

Futures at New York.	To-day's Prices,	
	May ..	28.56+25
	July ..	28.07+20
	Oct. ..	25.49+05
	Dec. ..	25.12+02

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 10.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..
„ Exports to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May ..	28.56+25
„ „ „ July ..	28.07+29
„ „ „ October ..	25.49+05
„ „ „ Dec.	25.12+02
Spot Cotton at New York ..	28.55+25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	28.88+13
Futures „ „ „ May	28.66+25
„ „ „ July	27.77+19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 3/4
Silver foreign mined	64 3/8

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 10

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	44/—
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	42/9
AUSTRALIAN F/M Sellers ..	46/9
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	31/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C, I. F. M/J Sellers	45/—

Tone—Quiet-re-Sellers in market.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 11. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, KarachiBangla	41 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 12 0	12 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	69 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	33 0 0	
Castorseed	74 0 0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, April/May ..	6 12 0	
Linseed, do do ..	12 7 3	
Groundnuts M/A ..	68 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	15 6 0	
Guiarat Castor Seed Vishak	72 11 0	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 10

Fine White Java C. F. Calcutta 1pri March Sellers	32/6
July Sellers	27/—
July Sept. Sellers	25/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	25/11 1/2
Fine white Java C. and F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	25/11 1/2

Tone—Dull

SUGAR MARKET.

11th March, 1924 5/30 .m.p

The market has to-day opened with a shrinkage all round. The market has opened to-day with a decline of 2 annas per cwt in ready prices, a decline of 3-4. in forward near positions and considerably greater decline in new crop positions (Java Sugar). The exvhange market to-day maintains rather a weak but steady tone. As anticipated by us elsewhere this morning, the decline in forward positions has been aggrevated to further 3d. per cwt. The market has exhibited to-day a very easy and dull tone with not much business doing. To-day's offtake for local consumptions is 2300 bags showing very moderate demand for spot sugar as expected by us. This shrinkage in spot sugar will steadily and surely continue to advance.

We give the following quotations ruling the bazar in the evening.

Fine white Java Sugar Rs. 28/6 per cwt. Transhipment 23/8 per cwt.

Transhipment ex. Nurmahal steamer 23/2 per cwt.

February/March sh. 31/10 per cwt F. B. H.

June/July sh. 26/10 per cwt F. B. H.

July/August/September sh. 25/7 per cwt F. B. H.

Continental B. R. B. Beet Ready Rs. 28 per cwt.

February/March sh. 31/6 per cwt F. B. H.

Our Java Agent's telegrams run as follows :—

21½ guiders per picul ex. warehouse market easier.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 10

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Done	£ 19 1/8

Tone—Quiet and prices easier

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net

Months J/A Sellers ..	£ 37/6
May/Aug. Paid ..	£ 36 5/8

METALS.

	London, Mar. 10.
English Best Selected Copper ..	£ 71
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 68 3/8
Copper Braziers	„ 89
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	„ 31
Corrugated sheets	„ 18 5/16

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Mar. 11 per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	64 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 8 0
Brass	2	66 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Mar. 11, per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		73 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German, Brass Metal 3/4		63 8 0
„ „ „		64 0 0
„ „ „ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American 3/4		71 0 0
„ 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

	Bombay, Mar. 11. per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 15 3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 15 0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	..
David	No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 15
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 15
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 13
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0 13
Japan	No. 40 /1	1 13 3
Japan	No. 42 /2	2 1 6
Japan	No. 20	1 2 0
Japan	No. 32	1 9 6

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 10.

Demand Bills.	..
Exchange on London in Paris ..	117.30
„ „ „ Germany	18.000,0 0,000,000
„ „ „ Italy	129.81
Stockholm	Nil
Christiania	16.28
Amsterdam	33.08
Switzerland	11.54
Belgium	24.80
Athens	..

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March. 11.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Mar. 11, 1924.

Cotton	26577 Bales
Wheat	7806 Cwts
Linseed	1402 „
Rape etc., ...	2546 „
Gingellyseed	1605 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	49 „
Castorseed	6557 „
Rice	1577 „
Myrabollams	2994 „
Cottonseed	3504 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3577 „
Juwar	929 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	209 „
Bajri	614 „
Coal	1141 Tons.

2 Day's Total

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 10

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr.-May	11 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe March	13

Tone—Easier

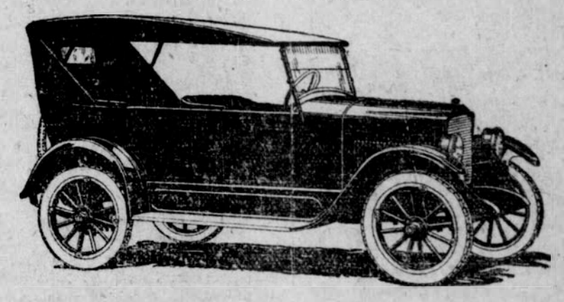
"RUGBY"

(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

S. ROSE & Co., Limited FORT BOMBAY

PIANOS

For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

FREIGHT.

Of Coal. Cardiff to Bombay 14.

LONDON March 10.

Business in seeds etc is hindered by weakness of foreign exchange and notable francs. Business was done in Linseed La Plata Argentine at 17½ for April/May shipment to Hull.

Tone of Linseed :—Easier.
Tone of Cottonseed :—Quiet.
Tone of Linseed oil :—Very weak.
Tone of Wheat :—Little doing.

Nervousness and weakness continued to characterize exchange market to-day. French francs improved to 11.75 and fell back to record low level of 119.50. Belgian francs rose to 127 and closed at 138.50. Spanish pesetas were quoted at 34.80 to pound sterling and receded to 41-26 3/8.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay. 10th Mar. 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m.., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29·839in
Temperature of air	80.1 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	71.8 „
Dew point	67.2 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	65% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.8 „
Minimum „ „	71.3 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 166

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in
Tu.	1	55 27	44	1	11 5	18 3
		15 25	17		22 57	20 6
W.	2	20 26	5	2	12 21	18 0
		46 25	18			
Th.	3	29 26	6	3	0 31	10 9
		6 26	20		13 9	
F.	4	44 26	7	4	2 1	20 7
		14 27	21		14 24	16 4
Sat.		52 26	8		3 14	20 1
		9 28	22		15 19	15 5
S.	6	9 28	2	6	8 24	18 7
		15 26	14		19 58	17 0
M.	17	8 6	24 3	17	2 52	20 7
		21 19	26 4		14 30	18 2

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION).

Bombay, Mar, 11.

	Rs. A. p.
Khadi	..
Textile	1 2 3
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches	
Rachael per lb.	..
Standard per lb.	1 10 0
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenx per lb., ...	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203	
Rachael perlb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay.	..
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40. ..	
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1 7 0
Pahelwan per lb.	1 6 6
Chula chhap	1 3 0
Salita :—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Blance) per lb.	1 8 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 9
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill.	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix „ „	7 0 0
Swan Finlay „ „	6 14 0
Hindustan „	7 0 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill	
Pearl	7 10 0
Bleached Check	
Kasturchand „	8 6 0
Bombay United	8 11 0
Black Check 5 lb	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
Spring	..
E D Rachael	9 8 0
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 13.

Public meeting of Women, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 4-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 14.

S.S. "Kaiser-I-Hind with English Mails, due to arrive, 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 15.

S.s. "Caledonia", with outward English Mails leaves, 2 p.m.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY POSTPONED.

The Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution which was to be held to-day (Wednesday) has been postponed until further notice.

LECTURE ON DNYAN AND BHAKTI.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society Shrimant Shri Dada Maharaj of Satara will deliver a public lecture to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on "Dnyan and Bhakti" when the public are requested to attend.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Two more seats of representatives from this Ward to the B. P. C. C. are still to be filled up. Nominations are invited from members desirous and will be accepted till 6 p.m. (S.T.) Saturday the 15th instant. Election which will be conducted by Single Transferable Vote system takes place on Sunday, the 16th instant between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Ladies' nominations will be preferred. As decided at the last sitting of the Council of Management of the above committee, another meeting of the Councillors will take place on Thursday, the 13th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MEETING OF THE AGRIPADA MUSLIMS.

A meeting of the Agripada's Muslims will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at the Arab's Musjid, Agripada. (1) To elect new Motavallies for the Arab's Musjid, Agripada; and (2) To appoint a committee to collect funds for extending and rebuilding the above Musjid.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The cable from Perim to Kamaran is restored.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. S. N. Pherwani, M.A., will deliver a public lecture on "Students and Social Reconstruction" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Brotherhood Headquarters, "Arya Bhawan," Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Frank Oliveira resumed the further hearing of the case in which Sergt. McIlroy charged D. A. Talloch with cheating the Gresham Publishing Co.

The facts as led by Mr. Thanawala are that the accused was employed by the Gresham Publishing Company as a canvasser on 25 per cent. commission basis. The accused on the 20th December brought an order from one K. L. Smith for one set of Dickens' works and one set of Shakespeare, valued at Rs. 240/. He took delivery of the books from his firm and brought a signed receipt of delivery from the alleged purchaser. On the 29th December he brought another order from one David Flewing for one set of books entitled Modern Buildings valued at Rs. 96/- and obtained a delivery receipt the same day. On the 4th January the accused brought an order from one C. B. Mistry for one set of books valued at Rs. 165/ and obtained a delivery receipt from the alleged purchaser. On all the three occasions the complainant questioned the accused whether the alleged purchasers were doing business at the address and place given on the order form and the accused stated 'yes.' As no money was received from the purchasers enquiries were made about the alleged purchasers but no trace of them could be found. Subsequently one Mohamedalli Gandhi, a second hand book dealer, having his shop in Medows Street, said one Maxwell Gay, a companion of the accused, had sold him the books and on one occasion the accused himself was present.

The accused in his defence stated that he was innocent of the offence with which he was charged and that the real culprit was Maxwell Gay as Gay sold the books to the Bhori. He further contended that his responsibility as a canvasser ceased when he had procured a receipt from the purchasers after having procured the order and that he was in no way liable. The Magistrate reserved judgment for the 18th instant.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH BY OPIUM POISONING.

Mr. A. R. King held an inquest on the body of Chotubai, the wife of Dr. V. L. Mankar, residing at Princess Street.

From the evidence before the jury it appeared that Mrs. Mankar was suffering from malarial fever for the last three days and was under the treatment of Dr. Heredia, who gave her a mixture. Dr. Mankar administered the mixture at 9 a.m. and left the bottle on a dinner wagon alongside a bottle containing opium. When he returned in the afternoon he saw his wife unconscious and the bottle of opium almost empty. Dr. Mankar seeing her condition gave her strychnine injection and removed her to hospital where she died of opium poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to poisoning by opium which was self-administered but there was no evidence to show whether this was accidental or suicidal.

THEFTS AT APOLLO BUNDER.

Mr. J. T. Burns, residing at Dhun building reported to the Police that some one entered his flat on Saturday night by removing the wire netting from the Ventilator over the front door and silver cutlery, etc., to the value of Rs. 597 stolen.

Mr. Rose of British Thompson Houdon Co., having his office on the first floor of Ready-money buildings reported that the lock on the front door was broken and his safe forced open and currency notes, etc., of the value of Rs. 1,106 stolen.

Madame Gillette, a milliner, having her shop in "Sunny House" reports that some one opened her shop by removing the lock, and dresses, lace, etc., valued at Rs. 955 were carried away.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

MR. VENKATRAM'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. R. Venkatram has issued the following manifesto to the voters of C. Ward:—

Gentlemen,—You are aware that a vacancy has been caused in the representation of the C Ward on the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the sad and premature death of Seth Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, and a bye-election is to take place shortly to fill the said vacancy.

At the desire of some of my *Nationalist* friends, I am offering myself for election.

As a journalist, I have long been intimately associated with the "Bombay Chronicle", and worked under that great "Friend of India" Mr. B.G. Horniman.

As a citizen of Bombay, I have hitherto tried to serve the community in an unostentatious manner. It will not, perhaps be out of place to mention here that during the great Influenza Epidemic, I was privileged to be associated with such well-known people as Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee and others in rendering some little service to the city.

In all disputes between Capital and Labour that have occurred since 1917 in this City, I have always stood for the rights of the workers, and devoted my talents and opportunities to the promotion of the workers' cause.

As a *Nationalist and Non-Co-operator*, I have always fought for the vindication of the rights of Indians, irrespective of any communal considerations. As a member of the All-India Congress Committee I have been a consistent follower of Mahatma Gandhi and his programme.

If I am elected, it shall be my duty to serve the interests of my fellow-citizens by keeping a constant watch over the doings of the Municipal Executive, and fearlessly to ventilate the grievances of the rate-payers, and strive to obtain redress for them. It will also be my aim to secure the speedy Indianisation of the Municipal services and to see that the Municipal Executive will be the *servants* in the real sense of the term, and not as at present, the masters, of the Corporation.

Though the Municipal Nationalist Party has decided not to run any candidate officially, I can justly claim that the sympathies of the majority of them are with me. Several Nationalist members of the Corporation and other prominent citizens are supporting my candidature. If I am elected, I shall join the Party and work with it on all questions affecting the rights and privileges of the citizens.

I, therefore, request you to give me your suffrage at the forthcoming election, and thereby enable me to serve you and my other fellow-citizens more fully than it has fallen to my lot hitherto.

CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I believe that the Municipal Nationalist Party is intending to put forward Mr. V. J. Patel as a candidate for the Presidentship of the Municipal Corporation. I have the utmost regard for Mr. Patel He has been doing excellent work in the Assembly and outside as a leader of the opposition. To put him into the Presidential chair would mean binding him hand and foot and incapacitating him from doing any further useful service at least for one year. Besides, his candidature is likely to be strongly opposed by the non-Nationalist members.

It would, I think, be useful at the present time if the Party chose some one who is acceptable to both sides. About Dr. Javle, the other candidate so far, I have no wish to say anything. In my opinion it would be best if the Party selected Mrs. Naidu for the office. But as she is not likely to be back in India by the time of the election, I venture to suggest that the Party should select Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee. I know Mr. Tairsee would feel indignant at my suggestion, just as he did when I put it to him a few days ago. My reason for suggesting his name is that Mr. Tairsee possesses the confidence not only of the Nationalist Party but also of many of the Independents, and is likely to prove acceptable to the majority. I therefore appeal to the Party to select either Mrs. Naidu if she consents and can reach here before the 1st April or Mr. Tairsee as their candidate.—Yours, etc.,

OSMAN SOBANI.

Bombay, March 11.

MANDVI KHADI EXHIBITION

SPINNING COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of this Exhibition a spinning competition will be held on Sunday next, the 16th instant, between 1 to 5 p.m. Any person irrespective of age and sex can take part in the competition, for which no admission fee will be required. A gold medal will be given to the spinner, irrespective of age and sex, who stands first in the competition; and a silver medal will be awarded to the second winner. As for children, three prizes are allotted. Those who desire to take part in the competition may enlist their names with Mr. Jamnadas C. Errunza, at the "Bombay Samachar" Office, 117 Frere Road, Fort, on or before Friday the 14th March, 1924.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The abovementioned exhibition will remain open as stated below on the following days:—

Wednesday the 12th instant from 4 p.m. (S.T.) to 11 p.m. (S.T.).

Thursday the 13th instant for 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.) specially for ladies and from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. (S.T.) as usual.

Friday the 14th instant from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. (S.T.).

Saturday the 15th instant from 3-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. (S.T.).

Sunday the 16th instant from 8-30 a.m. to 11 p.m. (S.T.).

Time for subsequent days will be announced later.

On Thursday during the time (1 to 5 pm.) set apart specially for ladies, Sjt. Kavirao will deliver a public lecture with music under the auspices of Rastriya Stree Sabha and Mandvi Mahila Mandal.

MAHATMA'S REMOVAL.

MR. ANDREWS' STATEMENT.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has communicated the following statement to the Associated Press:—The removal of Mr. Gandhi to the sea side at Andheri, north of Bombay, was undertaken last night with as little discomfort and inconvenience as possible Everything passed off quietly and though the journey was a very tiring one for the patient it was not too much for his strength. What is needed now more than anything else is complete rest both of body and mind. The weather at the sea side on the Bombay coast is colder and fresher than that at Poona at this time of the year, and it is hoped that after the difficult journey, which has now been successfully accomplished, the change of air will make recovery more rapid. It needs to be remembered, however, that because the physical weakness was very great when the operation was performed, full recovery of physical strength and vigour must necessarily be slower than in ordinary cases.

STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING REPORT

The Governor-in-Council has perused with interest the valuable report submitted by the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee. The report is receiving earnest consideration of Government whose orders on it will be issued later. In the meantime the Governor-in-Council is pleased to express to the Committee his appreciation of the manner in which the Committee, in the very limited period, conducted a most difficult task.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in September of last year to enquire into the constitution of the Government, customs practises, rules, regulations and methods of business of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay have now issued their report. The report is signed by the following members of the Committee:—Sir Wilfrid Atlay, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. R. Lindsey, Capt. E. V. Sassoon and Mr. Phiroze M. Dalal, Mr. Bulabhai J. Desai has submitted a minority report. The substance of which is that the present constitution, rules and practises of the Stock Exchange should be left as they are, because no case has been made out for the necessity, propriety or utility of legislation for regulating business on the Stock Exchange in Bombay.

The following is the summary of the important recommendations:—

(1) The Association should be called the City of Bombay Stock Exchange.

(2) The rules should provide for the consideration of complaints by the public.

(3) The disciplinary rules of the Association should be strengthened and rigidly enforced.

(4) The dates of general meetings should be altered.

(5) The Board should retire annually and should be called the Committee of Management.

(6) The Arbitration Committee should be abolished and in its place the arbitration by two members of the Stock Exchange nominated from a panel or arbitrators should be substituted.

(7) The secretary should be paid and should not be a member of the Stock Exchange.

(8) The partnership rules should be rigidly enforced.

(9) The rules should be printed in English and in the vernacular and should be available to the public.

(10) The public should be totally excluded from the Stock Exchange until such time as a new building and gallery is provided.

(11) The hours of business should be extended.

(12) An annual declaration by members as to the class of business they propose to undertake should be made.

(13) The use and stamping of a uniform form of contract note should be enforced.

(14) A minimum scale of commission should be fixed.

(15) Companies should, as far as possible, use a common form of transfer.

(16) Blank transfers should be abolished on the reduction of the stamp duty.

(17) Sub-brokers should be totally abolished.

(18) Rules 26,26 (k) and 26 (kh) relating to corners as set out on page 7 of the official representation of the Association should be repealed. (See Appendix p. 44).

(19) A daily official list should be published.

(20) The regulations relating to the admission of companies to forward dealings should be altered.

PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED.

LONDON, March 10.

Paris.—A Calais Mediterranean Passenger Train derailed this morning near Lyons.

LATER.

The disaster to the Calais-Ventimiglia Passenger occurred at Grands-Mulets halt where trains are diverted to Les Brotteaux. The train just passed the crossings when the engine derailed and overturned dragging with it several coaches including the sleeping car and the dining-saloon. The coaches were reduced to splinters. The driver and a fireman were seriously injured. Three British Passengers were killed and twenty-four injured and one French passenger was killed and one injured. The victims have not been hitherto identified.—Reuter.

SETTLEMENT RE JUBALAND.

LEAFIELD, March 11.

Asked in the House of Commons if any further steps had beten taken in connection with the settlement with Italy of the question of Jubbaland, the Premier said that he had made proposals and had asked for a reply in writing.—B.O.W.

FREE STATE ARMY MUTINY.

PRECAUTIONS OF ULSTER AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, March 11.

Following upon the mutiny of the Free State Army there was a great activity of the Ulster constabulary in Londonderry. All motors crossing the border from the Free State were held up and searched with the object of preventing any attempt to transfer arms from the Free State Military barracks in the County Dongal into Londonderry.

The Military authorities in Dublin state that the search for Tobin Dalton have hitherto been fruitless. Lorries full of soldiers have reappeared and are patrolling the Dublin Streets.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN MINE.

LONDON, March 10.

Salt Lake City.—The fire broke out last night in the Utah fuel mine. Rescuers exploring the mine found about thirty dead. —Reuter.

CONFIDENCE MOTION IN FRENCH SENATE.

LONDON, March 11.

M. Poincare will make the passage of taxation bills now before the Senate without essential modifications, a question of confidence. The debate is expected to begin on Thursday and conclude on Saturday. —Reuter.

DIVORCE CASES.

LONDON, March 10.

At the Divorce Court to-day Mr. Justice Hill granted Sir Montagu Webb a decree *nisi* with the custody of a child on an undefended petition asking for the dissolution of the marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with Sir Edward Mitchener Cook.

Lady Cook has been granted a decree *nisi* with the custody of children against her husband, Sir E. M. Cook.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRINTING TRADE

RESTORATION OF PENNY POST URGED.

LONDON, March 11.

The Post Master-General, replying to-day to a deputation of the printing trades expressed an opinion that the restoration of of the penny-post was the most practical solution of unemployment in the printing trade. He added that he would endeavour to induce the Chancellor of Exchequer to agree to the financial sacrifices involed in the proposal.—Reuter.

COTTON LOCK-OUT SETTLED.

LONDON, March 11.

The threatened cotton lockout has been virtually settled by the card-room amalgamation fithdrawing from the Thornham mill dispute which has thus become an isolated question.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS EXPERT COMMITTEE'S WORK.

LEAFIELD, March 11.

The work of the two reparations expert committees is now reported to be in an advanced stage, and the completion of their inquiries will bring appreciably nearer that general discussion of the whole reparations problem for which the work of the committees is essentially a preparation.

The Premier stated in the House of Commons to-day that the resumption of discussions, whether oral or written, between M. Poincare and himself must await the report of the two expert committees.—B.O.W.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS REVIEW

The first issue of "The International Press Review" just published, is a Monthly Magazine devoted to the Journalistic Profession, and will depict in every issue the life and movement of the World's Periodical Press. Articles dealing with the state and development of the Press throughout the world will be published in every issue. Hundreds of new periodical publications will be reported, and, where possible, reviewed. An important part of each issue will be occupied by reports and news affecting the English-printed Press which appear in the British Dominions and Colonies.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The 88th Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Head Office, Yokohoma, on the 10th March 1924. The profit for the half year after providing all Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc., etc., amounted to Yen. 11,646,127.82 exclusive of Yens. 5,108,236.66 brought forward from the last account. Out of this profit, however, the following sums have been further deducted on account of the recent earthquake disaster in Japan.

Yen. 1,000,000/- Donation towards The Relief Fund to Yokohama Municipality.

Yen. 2,034,000/- Reserve for addition Doubtful Debts.

Yen. 1,100,000/- Written off as damages to two Office Buildings at Tokyo and Yokohama, thus leaving a net profit of Yen 7,512,127.82 clear.

A dividend of 12 per cent. per annum was declared which absorbed Yen. 6,000,000/-. Yen. 1,500,000/- was added to the Reserve Fund which now stands at Yen. 74,500,000/-. Yen. 5,120,364.48 was carried forward to next year's account. The President, Vice-President and the members of the Board of Directors were unchanged.

BELGIAN GOVT.

THEUNIS FORMS A CABINET.

LONDON, March 11.

Brussels.—Theunis has again formed a Cabinet.—Reuter.

SERIOUS FRENCH FINANCIAL SITUATION.

LONDON, March 10.

The financial situation is engrossing the public attention virtually to the exclusion of everything else. The Conference at Elysee was a Council of war, unprecedented in the French history and marking a grave concern with which Government contemplates the collapse of the franc. The measures discussed are believed to incide a reduction in the fiduciary circulation which has practically touched the legal limit of forty-one milliards, a reduction in the expenditure on the devastared areas, an increase of the discount rate and a heavy buying of francs. But as secrecy is essential to the success of counter-offensive no official details have transpired.—Reuter.

MEASURES TO RESTORE FRANC.

LONDON, March 11.

Paris.—The Cabinet has approved of the measures decided on at Elysee for the restoration of the franc.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE MARKET.

LONDON, March 10.

Nervousness and weakness continued to characterise the Exchange Market to-day. The French francs improved to 113/75 and fell back to a record low level of 119/50. The Belgian francs rose to 127 and closed at 138/50. The Spanish pesetas were quoted at 34-80 sterling and receded to 41/26-3/8.—Reuter.

SUPPORT TO POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION.

LORD OLIVIER'R SPEECH CONDENMED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 10.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held in the Shivaji Mandir yesterday evening under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar M.L.C. Messrs Swami Narayan of Ahmedabad, Saptarshi of Ahamadnagar, Soman of Satara, Surve of Ratnagiri and Gunjal of Poona—all members of the Bombay Legislative Council—had come to Poona specially for the purpose of explaining the position of the Swaraj Party and its work in the Bombay Council. Mr. D. V. Gokhale proposed a resolution the first part of which condemned Lord Olivier's speech, second part gave full support to the policy of obstruction outlined by the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly and the third asked the Swaraj Party members of different provincial Councils to follow the same policy as circumstances would permit. He said that the Labour Party was in the saddle of the office but the reins of the horse were in the hands of other parties and there was no possibility of getting the other side, as Lord Olivier stated, in the boat especially manufactured only to be kept in the current. Obstruction was the only remedy.

Mr. Swami Narayan observed that pressure alone could be effective and all means must be utilised for the purpose.

Mr. Saptarshi outlined the policy followed in the Bombay Council and refuted the allegations made against Mr. Jayakar of offering co-operation by quoting from his speech.

Mr. Surve in a humorous speech drew the picture of how some Non-Brahmin Party members voted every time with the Government even against the interests of the poor agriculturists whom they pose to represent.

Mr. Soman referred to the cuts made in the Budget and especially to the success in defeating Government in regard to the Court Fees Act and the Empire Exhibition.

Mr. Gunjal described how some young non-Brahmins fell victims to inducements.

The President in winding up the proceedings drew a vivid picture of the solid work done by the Swaraj Party under difficult circumstances and referred to the victories, especially the cut in the industrial department by abolishing the post of a heavily paid Civilian director. He hoped that other members would soon see the utility of supporting the Swaraj Party.

The resolution was put to vote and unanimously passed.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 10.

The following is the draw for the Semi-Final of the Association Football Cup:—

MANCHESTER CITY OR CARDIFF

vs.

NEWCASTLE (at Birmingham).

ASTON VILLA vs SWINDON or BURNLEY

(at Sheffield if Burnley win a replay or at Chelsea if Swindon win).

The following football matches were played in the League to-day:—

Second Division:—Coventry two, Leeds one; Fulham three, Barnsley nil; Stockport two; Crystal Palace two.

Third Division.—(Southern section).—Charlton one, Portsmouth one, Northern section, Halifax two, Durham one.

RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCH.

In the Rugby Football match to-day Cross Keys beat Playmouth by 14 points to three.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

RESULTS OF DRAWINGS.

49 ENTRIES.

There are 49 entries for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this year including only 9 teams from outside Bombay. It will be a disappointment to many to hear that the finalists of last year, The Poona Rangers and the Lucknow Young Men have not entered the Tournament, the latter having cried off at the last moment. It was anticipated that teams like the Lahore Canals, N. W. Railway and Karachi Rangers would fight for the trophy but they have disappointed hockey-lovers. Among the up-country entries, the Greer Sporting Club, who made an excellent show in the Beighton Cup at Calcutta last year is worth all attention. The Ajmere will again come down in full force, with probably Mantings and Bolleau late of the R. I. M. and Lucknow Young Men respectively.

A few changes in the rules of Tournament are worth noting. The latter part of Rule 12 reads:—"The Hon. Secretary of each club shall furnish a list of the names of the players before each match, together with a certificate that every member in such list is a bona-fide member of the club and has been for at least sixty days before the commencement of the Tournament." With reference to Complimentary Tickets the Committee will give each team 12 tickets for the 1st enclosure for the Preliminary Rounds. Those teams contesting for the Tournament Proper will have the use of the same tickets right through the season while teams that are knocked out have the option of exchanging players' tickets for a season tickets at two-thirds the price of a season ticket.

The following are the results of the drawings:—

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

1. Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) vs. Portuguese R. S. C.
2. Orion Sp. Assn. vs Lusitanian "A."
3. Hornets A C vs I. C Recreation Club.
4. H. E. S. Old Boys "A" vs Islam Gym.
5. All-Bandra vs. Hindu Gymkhana.
6. G.I.P. Parel "A" vs Mahars' Club.
7. West Yorks vs. Bombay Batta.
8. R.I.M. "B" vs Victoria H. C.
9. Dadar Independents vs Imp. Trust.
10. B.E.S. Old Boys "B" vs Bhay Gym.
11. G.I.P. Parel "B" vs Boys' United.
12. Rangers vs. Telegraphs.
13. Medicals vs. Colaba United.
14. Jacob Circle vs. R. I. M.
15. Parel Sp. Club vs Cathedral H S.
16. Young Muslims vs. R.A.S.C. & R.T.C.
17. B. B. R. & A. vs Parsi Athletes.
18. Hindu Cricketers vs. Santa Cruz.
19. Customs vs. Catholic Boys' Club.
20. Lusitanian "B" vs. R. I. M. "A."

SECOND ROUND.

A. 1 vs. 2.
B. 3 vs. 4.
C. 5 vs. 6.
D. 7 vs. 8.
E. 9 vs. 10.
F. 11 vs. 12.
G. 13 vs. 14.
H. 15 vs. 16.
I. 17 vs. 18.
J. 19 vs. 20.

TOURNAMENT PROPER.

G.	Bye	
I.	Bye	
Railway Gym (Lonavala)	Bye	
C.	Bye	
A.	Bye	
H	Bye	
E.		
Bhusawal		
K, S, L, I		
B.		
F.		
Ajmere		
Poona Rifles	Bye	
Igat puri	Bye	
D.	Bye	
J.	Bye	
Christ church schoo Jubbu pore	Bye	
Greers Calcutta	Bye	
Lonavala missing Links	Bye	

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

B. B. R. F. A. (3) BEAT PIONEERS (1).

A keen struggle was the result of the meeting between the Finalists of the Shiba Tournament, the R. F. A. and the Pioneers. The R. F. A. who scored four goals during the extra time in the military tournament again beat the Pioneers by three goals to one. From the start the Pioneers the R. F. A. showed superior play though the Pioneers shot the first goal through Bharucha their set-back as a result of a penalty corner. After a few minutes of even play the Brigade players pressed the Pioneers but Bhaba the Pioneers custodian was said to beat. Half-time arrived with the Pioneers leading by a goal. In the latter half the R. F. A. had very thing in their own way and for the most part the play was confined to the Pioneer circle, where as many as 9 R. F. A. men were struggling to hit the ball. The Brigade left extreme is an excellent man with a reputation for that position. Abbott and Lynn played a fine game and there was none of that fouling and pushing that was anticipated at the meeting between these two teams. After a series of bombardments which were very well cleared by the Pioneer custodian, Allan equalised. D. Lynn, the centre forward got a good goal soon after. Abbott who had once missed a "sitter" while trying to scoop, made no mistake about his mark in the next open chance he had.

Teams:—

R. F. A.—Cowper; Hale and C. Kelly; Banks, V. Kelly and Rogers; Allan, Abbott, D. Lynn, Ford and H. Kelly.

PIONEERS:—Bhaba; Saroff and Bharucha; Colabawalla, Umrigar and Pavri; Mistri, J. Mehta, Pochkhanawala, Baria and Warden.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and C. D'Souza.

There will be no match to-day as the West Yorks are unable to turn out owing to disturbances in the mill-area. The other game arranged on the Cooperage between the Customs and Bombay Gymkhana has been postponed to Friday 14th March. The Bombay Battalion—Portuguese match on the Gymkhana ground has also been postponed indefinitely as the stands for the Aga Khan Tournament are being erected.

P. J. HINDU-GYMKHANA BILLIARDS

JAI CARRIES THE CUP.

The 1924 Final Handicap Billiard Tournament (300 up) of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana was played on Sunday the 9th instant when L. P. Jai (—140) beat R. G. Kolhatkar (—140) by eight points and carried away the Champion's Cup. Jai's highest break during this match was 40 and Kolhatkar's 24. Jai exceeds Kolhatkar's break of 37 against D. M. Khatav this year, and seemes away the highest break maker's Cup too. Kolhatkar, it seemed, appeared almost too sure of an easy victory over Jai, but his unnecessary great confidence, it is said, proved to him to be too costly.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1924.

THE MANLY REPLY.

After the splendid example set by the Swarajists in the Central Provinces Council, the members of Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly, especially the Swarajist section thereof, would have stultified themselves in the eyes of their countrymen if, on the first day of the submission of the demands of grants, they had not summarily rejected them. The Party had by a three-fourths majority decided that the response of the Secretary of State being unsatisfactory supplies should be refused. The Swarajists having carried with them only a few Independents in this decision, the question was whether the remaining Independents would prove true to their pledge and abide by the Party's decision; for with the help of their votes alone could the obstruction programme be successfully carried out. It was also feared that the Swarajists themselves, in order to secure the solidarity of the Nationalist Party would modify their original programme of "uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction" in respect of the budget grants. The voting on the demand of grants on Monday has fortunately set at rest all doubts about the attitude of the Independents as well as the Swarajists. Considering the numerical strength of the Swarajists in the Assembly and the heterogeneous composition of the Independent group, the triumph of the Nationalist Party is a most remarkable one. It is a declaration—an uncompromising and unmistakable declaration—to the world that no body of patriotic Indians will accept the insulting implication of Lord Olivier's statement that Britain is the trustee of India and must be the sole judge of the time and measure of her advance towards self-government. That such a declaration should have gone forth even from the Assembly composed as it is at present, is due to the loyalty of the rank and file of the Swarajists to their pledge to the electorates, to the tactful but firm handling of the Nationalists Party by Pandit Motilal Nehru and, last but not least, to the patriotism of Independents like Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah. It is by such subordination of their personal judgment to the considered decision of the majority as the Independents displayed on Monday that men in other countries have won freedom and retained it. On the other hand, as the inglorious and not seldom unpatriotic record of the Co-operators has proved, it has been due to their refusal to join their forces with those of their countrymen against their common political opponents that the country still remains in bondage.

In his speech Pandit Motilal Nehru admirably summed up the position of his Party in respect of the obstruction programme. He did not deceive himself or those whom he was addressing that he was inaugurating a campaign similar to that which the ancestors of the English people carried out in the past. "We are only doing a thing in imitation of a real right," he said; "for the House not being a free one its powers were also not real." The ancestors of the English people were free and their Parliament had real power of financial control. The Indian people are not free and their "Parliament" has "all the paraphernalia of a parliament without the substance." In the case of a free people, Pandit Motilal pointed out, refusal to vote supplies meant paralysis of administration, but in the case of slaves it only meant knocking heads against the gates of the Treasury when the demand was restored. The rejection of the demands of grants will not paralyse the Government of India, because the Viceroy can and will restore them. But it is a challenge to the Labour Government to play the game and to demonstrate the sincerity of their professions about Indian freedom. They can flout the Assembly only by proving false to their own ideals of parliamentary government. Will the Labour Government profit by the indication, contained in Monday's rejection of the grants, of the determination of the Indian people to win their freedom? Let us wait and see.

So far as the Indian people are concerned while they are gratified that the Nationalist Party has given a manly response to Britain's arrogant claim, reiterated by Lord Olivier, to determine their political destiny, they have no illusion that by the refusal of supplies by the Assembly their cause will be won. They realise that a far more arduous struggle outside the Councils is still ahead of them. And their determination to carry it on with renewed vigour, under the guidance of their leader, will be steeled by the latest official pronouncement in Parliament that the Labour Government "intend to adhere to the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 for deferring revision of constitution for a decade". Pandit Motilal Nehru spoke the mind of India when he declared that if the British people were a determined people, determination was not their sole heritage and it would be more honourable in those who were determined to win their rights than in those who were determined to withhold them from others. The Nationalist Party must on its part, instead of resting content with its performance on Monday, as is indicated in Pandit Motilal Nehru's announcement made yesterday, express this determination of the people by completing the work of total rejection of grants it began on Monday. After the statement of the Under-Secretary of State in Parliament and Sir Malcolm Hailey's refusal to accept the view that it has established the principle of refusal of supplies before the redress of grievances, it cannot, consistent with its self-respect do less. The change of tactics announced by Pandit Motilal Nehru yesterday is as unfortunate as the refusal of the Independents to continue to abide by the Party's original decision, which has evidently prompted it, is inexcusable. Unless, therefore, this departure from the Party's original decision to reject all grants is immediately abandoned, Monday's good work would be completely undone.

ABJECT SURRENDER.

The traditional British policy of keeping India out of party politics and trusting everything to the "men on the spot" is being fully honoured by the Labour Government. The past professions of the Labour Party as a whole and of the Ministers individually are being thrown overboard one after another. The Labour Ministers, it is true, are not so adroit as their Conservative or Liberal confreres in fencing with their critics in Parliament or in glossing over inconvenient and unpleasant facts. Not unoften they are obliged to blurt out the truth. Sometimes they see no way out of the difficulty except through complete silence. Lord Olivier has already repented of having in an unguarded moment spoken the truth about the salt tax. The latest pronouncements of Mr. Richards, Under-Secretary to Lord Olivier, furnish the aptest illustration of the truth of our remarks. Any one who has known anything of the fundamental articles of faith of the Labour Party would have declared that the restraints put on Mr. Horniman's liberty must be repugnant to every member of the Party. But no sooner is the Party placed in power than the disintegration of its ideals is seen to begin. The sole consideration with Lord Olivier and his Under-Secretary is not the right of a single individual or a set of individuals in power to deprive a man of his livelihood by mere executive fiat, but whether by insisting on his trial in an open court or removal of the ban on him, they would be offending the susceptibilities of these persons in power. The text of Mr. Richards' reply to Lieut-Commander Kenworthy's question on the subject of Mr. Horniman's return, and in particular the silence of Mr. Richards as regards the supplementary questions put to him, are eloquent of the abject surrender of the Labour Ministers to the Indian bureaucracy. It is not that these Labour ministers do not realise the objectionable character of the policy which the Indian bureaucracy is pursuing, but they have not the moral courage to oppose it, for they know that a hue and cry will be raised in Parliament and the British Press by the champions of the bureaucracy and that the Labour Government's position would become precarious. So, in order to retain the good will of the Liberal and Conservative parties, the Labour Government is obliged to support the "men on the spot" in India and betray the cause of liberty and progress. Is the retention of power worth while at such a price? Are the principles of liberty of speech and conscience, and of self-determination, meant to serve the interests of the Labour Party or is the Party meant for the advancement of those principles?

It is to be hoped that the letter which Mr. Horniman has addressed to "The Times" and which that journal has been fair enough to publish, will disabuse the British public, including the Labour Ministers, of the erroneous ideas they have come to entertain about Mr. Horniman's activities in India. If there was little excuse for Mr. Horniman's deportation, there is absolutely none today when both the Act under which he was deported and the conditions which, in official eyes, justified his deportation, have long expired. It is a downright tyranny to keep the man out of India on the ground that his return to India at the present juncture would not be in the interests of the "men on the spot." Are these "men on the spot" who speak and act as if they were omnipotent beings, afraid of a single individual, armed with only a pen? Are the weapons in the armoury of the all-powerful bureaucracy so fragile that they cannot pierce Mr. Horniman's armour of pen and paper? Are not the Government of Bombay making themselves a laughing-stock of the world by pretending that they will be helpless in the presence of Mr. Horniman? If the conscience of the Government is clear they should have no cause to fear in facing Mr. Horniman.

THE TWO VOICES.

Towards the middle of last year, on the eve of the Simla session of the Central Legislature, Mrs. Besant, from her survey of the history of constitutional progress in Great Britain, came to the deliberate conclusion that the time had arrived in India, as it had arrived so many times in the history of Great Britain, for the representatives of the people in their parliament to refuse Supplies so as to compel the Government to cease defying the Legislature and to concede the popular demands. The Viceroy's certification of the Financial Bill with its enhanced salt-tax had stung to the quick Mrs. Besant's strong parliamentary sense and invoking the hallowed names of Pym, Hampden and other British heroes, she called upon the "hundred and odd" non-official members of the Assembly to refuse Supplies to Government when the latter shortly came before the Assembly for supplementary grants. This is what Mrs. Besant wrote at the time, after declaring that both submission to the autocracy of the Viceroy and resignation from the Assembly would not do: "Throughout this long struggle (between Charles I and Parliament), Parliament's strength lay only in the refusal of Supplies, despite the tremendous powers wielded by the King. Governments cannot exist without money. Has this no lesson for us, when the representatives of the Nation are over-ridden in their votes in Supply? It is the principle of the control of the Assembly over taxation which is at stake, not the particular tax. . . Our Parliament meets again in July. The members should refuse to vote any supplementary estimates, on the ground, clearly and firmly stated, that the Governor-General had levied a tax when they had refused to grant it, and that they therefore declined to vote any further grants, since their vote had no power. All that they will have to do will be to shout "No" each time when the question is put—it will be put three times—and then to demand a poll. And so on, in answer to each demand. But every man should be in his place, and *those who are not, should be rejected at the coming elections.* It will be a wearisome struggle, but it will never be provoked again. Such a steady, prolonged and dignified resistance will prove the value of the Reform Act, and will win for ever the power of the purse. It is such struggles that prove the fitness of a people for Liberty, their power to gain it, and to guard it when gained." (The italics are not ours.) Unfortunately for Mrs. Besant—and unfortunately also for the country—Mrs. Besant's brave "hundred and odd" failed to turn up in their places at the appointed time and only about two dozen could be found to shout "No" when the question was put. It is true, following Mrs. Besant's advice, the voters rejected at the elections most of those who had proved false to their trust. But by their defection they prevented the fruition of the hopes entertained by Mrs. Besant.

One would have thought that Mrs. Besant, who so valiantly took up the cry of "Grievances before Supplies" last year, would be overjoyed to find the rank and file of the Swarajists making this cry their battle-cry and making efforts to bend the bureaucracy to the popular will as advocated by her. But, strange to say, Mrs. Besant sings another tune now and instead of blessing the Swarajists she is engaged in decrying their resolve to refuse Supplies. Her journal, "New India" is pleased to characterise the decision of the Swarajists and Independents to throw out the Budget as a "suicidal course," calculated to bring "discredit on the political acumen of the premier Legislature in India." The *volte face* is even more apparent in the comments of the journal on the C. P. Swarajists' refusal to vote Supplies. The journal writes: "They can go on refusing supplies and throwing out Bills for eternity without Swaraj being on that account any the nearer—so long of course as the Governor certifies them as he is expected by them to do." The lessons of British parliamentary history are conveniently ignored by the journal when the champions of popular rights happen to be Swarajists and not "National Home Rulers" or "Liberals." It may be argued on Mrs. Besant's behalf that she raised the cry of "Grievances before Supplies" only in an extreme case, namely, as a protest against the Viceregal certification of an unpopular tax. But the lessons of British history, as pointed out by Mrs. Besant herself in her article quoted above, are not confined to instances of unpopular taxation only. "It will be observed," wrote Mrs. Besant last year, "that the power of the purse was used in the time of Charles not only to confine to the representatives of the people the right to levy taxes, but also to abolish various royal prerogatives, to get rid of obnoxious councillors, and to obtain a responsible Ministry; that is, the refusal of Supplies was used not only to render secure an acknowledged right, which had been taken away, but to gain new reforms, and this was done by a House of Commons, elected on a franchise far narrower than ours, and therefore less representative." In fairness to the Swarajists Mrs. Besant ought to concede that they too, in withholding Supplies, are inspired by the very motives which had prompted the champions of popular rights in England, namely, "to confine to the representatives of the people the right to levy taxes," "to abolish various royal"—in the case of India, bureaucratic—"prerogatives," "to get rid of obnoxious councillors," "to obtain a responsible Ministry"—in a word, "to gain new reforms." If to gain such ends as these the refusal of Supplies was entirely justifiable in the case of the British Parliament in days when its was less representative than the Indian Legislature, how can it be urged that a similar course of conduct on the part of the latter body would be "suicidal" and bring discredit on its political acumen? The lessons of British history are for all time and for all political parties. They cannot be the monopoly of "National Home Rulers" and "Liberals" alone.

MILLOWNER'S OPPORTUNITY.

The findings of the Bonus Enquiry Committee have gone against the workers. We do not wish to examine the merits of the findings, because, as we pointed out on Monday, the practical issue which faces the millowners is whether it is expedient from their own standpoint that they should persist in a policy of starving their employees into submission. The men have expressed their determination not to resume work until the bonus is paid to them. It is not likely that the findings of the Committee will affect their determination, especially as the Committee while giving the verdict against them is unable to ignore the fact that "owing to the payment of a bonus for five consecutive years, the workers consider that they have a just claim against the mill-owners." However that may be, in view of the considerations that we urged on the attention of the mill-owners on Monday, the findings of the Committee give them a splendid opportunity of making a generous gesture which will at once win back for them the goodwill of their employees and save from suffering and starvation the families of those whose labour produces their wealth. Having secured the satisfaction of a favourable finding by the Committee, they would be wise to rest content with it; for they have everything to lose by prolonging the strife. As for the workers, if they are determined to continue the struggle, their leaders owe it them to do everything possible to bring home to them all the implications of their determination and to guard against the possibilities of their being starved or demoralised into submission. The Government have expressed their intention to support a scheme of repatriation of the workers to their homes. Even if repatriation of all the workers is practicable, it will not be enough and may even defeat its purpose if it is not accompanied by organised effort to find alternative occupations for the repatriated. While those who lead the men are bound to give weight to these considerations what time they call upon the latter to continue the struggle, the menace of repatriation to the textile industry itself will not, we trust, be overlooked by the millowners. Repatriation may bring to thousands of workers unemployment, with its attendant hardships and privations for a long time; but it will give to the textile industry a blow from which it will take a much longer time to recover. Generosity and foresight will, therefore, we trust, prevail over a false sense of prestige in the counsels of the mill-owners.

Notes of the Day.

Income Taxes in Bombay.

The income tax returns for this Presidency for the last financial year clearly mark that period as one of depression; and as the yield of these direct taxes will show the degree of depression only some time after it has begun to take effect, those responsible for the estimates in the next year's budget may take heed that there are grave difficulties ahead. As against a total collection in 1921-22 of Rs. 83,159,752 there was in 1922-23 a total collection of Rs. 78,851,779 or a decline of Rs. 43 lakhs. 78·8 per cent. of the total collection comes from Bombay city, Ahmedabad making a good second with 11.6 per cent. The total number of income tax-payers in the city is 67,420, of which only 1,014 are above the highest grades of income while 56,946 or over 85 per cent. assessees are taxed for annual incomes below Rs. 10,000. As the remaining 10,000 odd include also companies and firms, the size of average middle class income can be easily understood from these figures. The total net income liable to the tax is given at Rs. 75,70,84,953. Super Tax is collected from 599 individuals, amounting to Rs. 1,02,61,715; from 305 companies amounting to Rs. 1,50,78,575; from 186 Unregistered Firms amounting to Rs. 14,18,104; from 166 Joint Hindu Families amounting to Rs. 30,67,240; or a total of Rs. 29,825,634. Of the income tax, Salaries account for Rs. 41,60,730, Interest on Securities accounts for Rs. 28,88,020, Income from Property for Rs. 23,39,515, Business for Rs. 3,62,45,324, and Other Sources for Rs. 10,77,987, giving a total of 4,74,95,008 gross demand.

The Racial Bar.

Sir Maurice Hayward, in seeking to repel the allegation that the European sergeants of the Bombay City Police are pampered at the expense of the Indian sub-inspectors, is reported to have remarked in the Council on Monday that "he would welcome any proposal to give higher pay to the Indian officers, if the House sanctioned it." But has it never struck the Home Member that it is not primarily the business of the House or any individual non-official member, but of the Head of the Department and the member in charge to bring forward such a proposal and get the sanction of the House. The House will always be glad to sanction increased pay where it is deserved. Mr. Nariman has shown how the Government treat the two branches of the service. The Indian sub-inspector has to undergo rigid tests and hard training before he can secure admission to the ranks. The European candidate, on the other hands, requires no previous training or education and is taken up straightway. Even mere enlistment in the Army during the War is considered to be a special qualification! What "War experience" has to do with regulation of traffic, and detection of crime is unexplained. Again whereas the sergeant starts on Rs. 250 and can be sure of rapid promotion, even over the heads of his Indian seniors, the Indian sub-inspector has to be content with a starting salary of Rs. 125 and may have to rot in the same post for years together, without any chance being given to him to rise to the ranks of Deputy Inspectors and Inspectors. Since Sir Maurice has declared his readiness to welcome any proposal for the enhancement of the scale of salaries of these hard-worked servants of Government and since the responsible head or heads of the department have shown no inclination to do justice to the claims of these sub-inspectors, we hope some member of the Council, preferably one of the "Cooperators", will bring forward such a proposal at an early date.

Tilak Rashtriya Kanya Shala.

The utility of a national girls' school in Bombay that will train the future mothers of India cannot be exaggerated. At present we have in Bombay a girls' school conducted by the Swaraj Sabha. The school owes its origin to the Non-co-operation movement and was opened by Mahatma Gandhi himself. It bears the name of Lokmanya Tilak. The school has both Gujarati and Marathi sides and it imparts secondary as well as primary education. As there is no separate national primary school for boys in Bombay this school accommodates boys under ten in its primary classes. The courses of instruction are such as will adapt themselves to the present-day needs of girls in this country and each year's experience adds improvements from which it is hoped that in a short time the institution will be able to meet the demands made on it. During the last two years students were coached up for the Gujarat and Tilak Vidyapeeth examinations. Under the competent Principalship of Miss Tulaskar, M.A., (America), the school is developing in every way. Apart from the education that can be gained in the limited area of the school premises with the help of the set curriculum, the girls of this school have taken the fullest opportunity, as is well-known to the Bombay public, of doing their utmost in furthering the cause of the country. The school has a Swadeshi stores of its own. The promoter and the staff of the school are enthusiastic and wish to spare no pains to make it a success. But there are difficulties in their way. There is a shortage of funds to meet the expenses of this school. It requires an attractive site, a suitable building and a playground. It is to the philanthropic public interested in the education of girls that an earnest appeal is made to help this school in whatever way they can. Parents will be doing their duty to future generations by sending their daughters to this school. Mahatma Gandhi takes paternal interest in this school and always inquiries after its well-being. Will Bombay shirk its responsibility in the Gandhi Month?

IS THE KHILAFAT ABOLISHED?

ANGORA'S EXPLANATION NOT CLEAR

KHILAFAT AND REPUBLIC NOT INCOMPATIBLE.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' APPEAL TO KAMAL PASHA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 11.

The following cable was received by the Central Khilafat Committee from Angora in reply to its telegram. The law agreed to by the Great National Assembly of Turkey is as follows: (1) The Khalifa has been deposed, (2) The Khilafat Office being essentially contained in the sense and meaning of the Government and the Republic, the Khilafat Office is abolished. In fact Khilafat means Government (which) means State. The existence of a separate Khilafat Office with the Turkish Republic proved to be disturbing (to) the foreign and internal political union of Turkey from another side. The Khilafat Office idea which has been conserved since ages to realise the basis of a United Muslim Government in the world has never been realised and on the contrary has been a constant cause of strife and duplicity among the Muslims; whereas the real interests accept as principle that the social associations may constitute themselves into independent Governments. The spiritual and real bond between Moslem nations is understood in the signification of the sacred verse "*Inma Mul Mominoun Ikhva.*"

CABLE NOT CLEAR.

The following cable has been sent to the President of the Republic, Angora: "In a special joint meeting of the Working Committees of the Khilafat Organization and the Jamiatul-Ulema it was resolved to communicate the following message to the National Assembly through Your Highness. Your cable is not clear. Has the National Assembly abolished only the separate office of the Khalifa instituted recently by it and has instead agreed to acknowledge the allegiance to the President of the Republic not only as the head of the Turkish State, but also as the Khilafat-ul-Muslim or is the Assembly, as the executive of the Turkish Republic not prepared to accept any responsibility for the historic Islamic institution called the Khilafat. News so far received from Turkey regarding the abolition of the Khilafat has caused deep distress and consternation among your Indian Muslim brethren. Mussalmans of India are not partisans favouring the retention of the Khilafat as a monopoly of any particular family or a perquisite of any individual. They entirely dissociate themselves from any desire to intervene in the national affairs of their Turkish brethren who are quite competent to deal with them. But they are deeply concerned with the question of the retention or abolition of the Office of the Khalifa itself which is the very essence of Islamic Faith and was designed to maintain and conserve the ideal of Islamic Brotherhood through a definite and well-established institution. It is true that when in the hour of his need the Khalifa called upon the members of the worldwide Muslim brotherhood to assist him and his nation, the response of the Muslim world was very poor. But it is equally true that this was for the want of a properly and effectively functioning Khilafat Organization. As a consequence of this not only Turkey, but the entire Muslim world suffered grievously. But we learnt our lessons in the terrible school of suffering and are awakened at last to a proper sense of the need of a reformed and renovated Khilafat. Indian Mussalmans expressed that Your Highness after achieving such well-earned signal success would revive Islam's fundamental institution of the Khilafat purging it of such excrescences as were not required by *Shariat*, but were the growth of personal greed and dynastic ambitions and re-establish it on a form of democratic basis. But the entire abolition of the institution of the Khilafat just at the time when the Muslim world was showing unmistakable signs of awakening destroys all our expectations. We believe that the Khilafat and the Republic are not incompatible with each other and that the continuation of the Khilafat after its reform will not only not be detrimental to the internal unity of Turkey, but will also be a source of strength to the Turkish nation in its relations abroad. We would in any case implore Your Highness and the National Assembly not to belittle the importance and advantages of the continuation of the institution of the Khilafat and its re-establishment on true democratic foundations. The existence of the Khilafat does not, of course, depend upon the goodwill of any particular Muslim nation or State, but Turkey as the last great Muslim Power is the best fitted to remain associated with the Khilafat and this connection we fervently trust will benefit not only the rest of the Islamic world, but Turkey herself. If the National Assembly's decision abolishes the institution of the Khilafat itself it is bound to cause diversion and dissipation of energy and strength in the Muslim world and would open the door to the mischievous ambitions of a hosts of undeserving claimants. Seventy million Indian Mussalmans appeal to their brethren of the National Assembly to reconsider their decision so far as it relates to the abolition of the Office of the Khalifa itself and give an opportunity to the delegation of Indian Mussalmans which desire to visit Angora to make fuller representation on the subject. Please address reply to Khilafat Bombay, Shaukat Ali, President Central Khilafat Committee.—Kifayatullah President Jamiatul Ulema."

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ANGORA ASSEMBLY'S DECISIONS.

TURKISH OPINION IN FAVOUR OF PATRIARCHATE SUPPRESSION.

LONDON, March 11.

Constantinople.—Mustapha Kemal has telegraphed the National Assembly's decisions regarding the Khaliphate to the Moslem leaders in India. Press articles indicate that feeling in Angora is in favour of the suppression of the Patriarchate and the Rubbinate and their assimiliation with the Khaliphate now vested in the Assembly.

ABOLITION OF POLYGAMY.

A meeting of the Turkish women here today decided to appeal to the National Assembly to abolish polygamy.—Reuter.

KHILAFAT AND BRITAIN.

"POLICY OF COMPLETE DISINTERESTEDNESS."

LONDON, March 10.

Brigadier-General Makins suggested that Government should issue a statement regarding the abolition of the Khalifate for the information of Moslems in order to avoid any misconceptions which might react upon the public tranquillity of the Empire.

Mr. MacDonald replied that Government were not entitled, on political or religious grounds, to comment on or interfere in any way in a matter on which their policy had been and would remain one of complete disinterestedness.—Reuter.

KHALIFA OF PALESTINE MOSLEMS.

HUSSEIN OFFERED KHILAFAT.

LONDON, March 11.

Jerusalem.—A hundred accredited delegates from all over Palestine conferred with the Moslem Supreme Council to-day and unanimously offered Hussein the Caliphate on behalf of the Palestine Moslems.—Reuter.

ANGORA AND THE KHILAFAT

HYDERABAD LADIES' PROTEST.

The following has been sent to the wife of Mustafa Kemal Pasha by the Muslim women of Hyderabad:—

Blind submission to methods of French Revolutionaries would be tantamount to self-destruction. The end of Khilafat and indifference to religion would destroy both the nation and the country. The deportation of innocent ladies is opposed to all humanity. We, therefore, entreat you to use all possible influence and save the nation from ruin.

MAJOR ASTOR'S RE-ELECTION.

LEAFIELD, March 11.

It is expected that Major Astor, the Conservative who lost his seat in the House of Commons by inadvertently voting before he had taken the oath, will be re-elected for Dover without opposition.

Mr. Henderson, Home Secretary, has communicated with the local Labour Party pointing out that Major Astor's action was so obviously a pure mistake that under the circumstances he would not favour their contesting the seat. Mr. Asquith, it is stated, has also written to the Liberals in the division in a similar strain.—B.O.W.

Haji Abdur Rahim, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Vaniambadi and a member of the Central Khilafat Committee wires to the Secretary Central Khilafat Committee from Vanidmbadi:—

Pray suspend all payments and help to the Turks till a settlement of the Khilafat question.

OBSTRUCTION IN ASSEMBLY.

CLOSES SUDDENLY.

LONG ORATIONS ON MOTIONS BEGIN.

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, March 11.

It is doubtful if there is any parallel to the swift and dramatic change in a political situation as took place at Delhi to-day. Though the transformation was sudden in a sense, it was not entirely unexpected for there were rumours even last night that the National Party would change its tactics and a meeting was held immediately after the Assembly adjourned and was continued late at night. Nor should it be forgotten that the transfigured aspect of the Nationalist policy is in the last analysis due to the position of the Swaraj Party which has been in a minority in the Assembly. It is that which has made the Swarajists seek the alliance of the Independents, resulting in the coalition known as the National Party. Now this party was formed for the definite purpose of throwing out the budget if Government's response to its demand was unsatisfactory. It was decided by the requisite majority of the party that the response was unsatisfactory and that the budget should be rejected. Then began the trouble. When it actually came to the carrying out of the threat there was hesitation, shrinking and rumour of desertions. There were discussions of the merits of throwing out the budget as though the party were not pledged to it at its very inception. Worse still there were fears of a split in the national bloc after the Finance Bill had been considered. Here it must be admitted the fundamental cleavage of policy lurking beneath the National Party unity manifested itself. Supposing the budget is thrown out and is certified what then. The Independents ask whether it would not be ludicrous for them to come back again and begin co-operating with Government, since they have never agreed to work for a mass movement outside the Councils.

The Swarajists answer to the question is that by so doing the real character of the Reforms would be exposed and that the administration would be carried on on Government's own responsibility.

Sir Malcolm Hailey with his usual shrewdness perceived this difference in the National ranks regarding the next step and asked whether there would follow a violent agitation in the wake of certification to which the Swarajists back benchers retorted that there would be non-violent agitation. That was Mr. Patel's point yesterday. "We shall be no party to carrying out your administration of the country" he declared and added "do on your own responsibility what you profess to do with our consent." So also Mr. Belvi said that the world should be made to know that India is governed by autocracy being a conquered nation. But while the Swarajists wanted rejection as a part of their policy the Independents as Mr. Jinnah made clear to-day agreed to it as a protest against Government's unsatisfactory response, while not subscribing to any subsequent programme of civil dis-obedience or non-payment murmurs even yesterday afternoon after the first grant was rejected and the second came up for discussion.

Mr. Rama Aiyenger, Independent, suggested that as Pt. Motilal had succeeded in recording their protest he should allow the grants to be discussed on their merits, while Sir Purshottamdas who remained neutral in the first division offered a strong opposition to the second and subsequent proposals of omission. Perhaps the thin majorities of the Nationalists combined with an enxiety about a revolt within the party's own ranks to-day made Pandit Motilal to alter his line of action. He made a statement to-day in which he said that by rejecting four principal heads of revenue the National Party had established a principle, though Sir Malcolm Hailey in his reply expressed doubts whether any principle was thereby established. Like yesterday the Pandit was at pains to point out that he was speaking as a member of the National Party and not merely as a Swarajist and yesterday's opposition was no part of the wrecking policy. Thus the chapter of obstruction which began so brilliantly yesterday came to an abrupt close. There was decided reaction in the National ranks and from yesterday's exciting proceedings it was a great fall to listen to the long orations on the motions which were either withdrawn or lost for lack of interest on the part of the Swarajists following.

Some enthusiastic and young members of the Swaraj Party expressed considerable dissatisfaction with this decision to withdraw from the fight and I hear nearly five members have sent in their resignations from the National Party. They say that if in carrying out an agreed policy the Independents had rebelled the Independents would have been put in the wrong while in the present instance Pandit Motilal preferred to take the blame upon himself. If an actual split had taken place the Swarajists would have been most probably defeated and the National bloc would have broken up. To prevent a rout and preserve the united front Pandit Motilal perhaps acted thus. On four successive divisions he had shown Government his strength, but he preferred not to go through the whole game. The Independents, of course, think the situation is saved though one prominent Independent who disagree with the obstructive tactics said that he would have loyally voted in the National lobby every time. Was it wise to strain the Party loyalty of some Independents or was it better to risk the displeasure of some followers, that was Pandit Motila's dilemma. For the moment he has

(Continued on next page)

BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

MOTION CARRIED IN C. P. COUNCIL.

DR. MOONJE'S MESSAGE TO GOVERNOR DISALLOWED.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 10.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council reassembled to-day. Sir G. M. Chitnavis presided.

After interpellations Dr. Khare moved his resolution recommending to Government that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used in any of the departments of this local Government or by its contractors unless they are not obtainable in any other part of the world. Dr. Khare said that for her services in the war India was given a Dyer and diarchy and it was not in the human nature to lick the hand that struck. He moved his resolution as a measure of retaliation for the insults heaped upon India.

The Hon. Mr. Standen said that the resolution will not serve the object of protecting the Indian industries. He said that the Government of India are now bent on purchasing their requirements as far as possible in India. One effect of the resolution if it had any effect at all, must be to increase the expenditure. The requirement of this province outside India were not much. The result of the resolution would be to annoy the rank and file of the Labour Party in England to whom the Indian Nationalists look for support. He asked the House to reject the resolution.

Mr. G. V. Deshmukh supported the resolution and wanted the redress of the grievances of the Indians overseas.

Mr. Sitacharan Dube opposed the resolution and pointed out that he was in favour of protection but the resolution allowed foreign goods. In his opinion it was a case of sheer hatred of the British Government which came with ill grace from those who professed the doctrine of love. It was not based on the higher moral principle on which his friends propose to base it.

Sir M V Joshi called the resolution futile. He asked whether the non-co-operators had succeeded in their triple boycott. What was the use of proposing another boycott which they knew was not feasible of being carried out?

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh supported the resolution and claimed it as a retaliatory measure.

Dr. Moonje said that the resolution was both constructive and protective. It expressed disapprobation for the refusal of self-determination to India and retaliation for the Kenya wrong. He repudiated in the name of his party the suggestion that it was based on the hatred of the British.

Mr. R. R. Jayavant opposed the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Standon briefly replied.

The motion was put to vote and carried by 40 votes against 22.

Dr. Moonjee then read his draft communication to His Excellency the Governor. It related to the question of establishing immediately full responsible Government in India and was intended to be forwarded by the Governor to the Secretary of State. It also referred to the constitutional crisis which had arisen in this province. The President said that the message was highly controversial and referred to all India topics. The provincial Council cannot deal with matters pertaining to the imperial sphere. He, therefore, held that the motion was a message to the Secretary of State. He ruled it out of order.

THE REAL CAUSE OF ANXIETY.

LEAFIELD, March 11.

Examining in connection with the reparations and cognate questions the existing political feeling in France and Gemrany the "Daily Herald" the Labour journal, states that it is the atmosphere in German rather than in France which is causing anxiety, and it comments upon the assertive tendencies manifested by the German nationalists. The general conclusion of the "Daily Herald" is that British statesmanship is faced with a delicate and difficult task, and that it would be a fatal blunder to rush into the conference without a careful and adequate diplomatic preparation—a blunder which Mr. Macdonald is the most unlikely person to commit.—B.O.W.

SINGAPORE SCHEME.

LEAFIELD, March 11.

The Premier stated in the House of Commons that Government was in communication with the overseas dominions and India on the question of the Singapore Naval Base and he hoped to be in a position to indicate the policy of Government at an early date.—B.O.W.

DISSOLUTION OF REICHSTAG.

LONDON, March 11.

Berlin.—The Chancellor and the leaders of the four Government parties have agreed that the Reichstag be dissolved this week.—Reuter.

VENIZELOS LEAVES ATHENS.

LONDON, March 10.

Athens.—M. Venizelos has left here.—Reuter.

FINDING AGAINST WORKERS.

DEMAND FOR BONUS NOT JUSTIFIABLE.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

We were appointed by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council by Home Department Notification No. 355-Poll, dated the 22nd February, 1924, as a Committee to enquire into the dispute between the cotton millowners and workers.

The terms of reference remitted to us were:—

(1) To consider the nature and basis of the bonus which has been granted to the employees in the cotton mills of Bombay since 1919 and to declare whether the employees have established any enforceable claim, customary legal or equitable.

(2) To enquire into the profits made in each year since 1917 with a view to comparing these profits with the profits made in the year 1923, and to report on the contention of the mill-owners that the grant of a bonus such as has been given in previous years is not justified by the profits of the mill industry as a whole in 1923. Such reports shall not set forth the profits or losses or financial position of any individual concern save in so far as such profits or losses or financial position shall be disclosed by any statement of account published in the ordinary course of business or in any statement or information which may be submitted before the Committee of Enquiry with express permission to publish or refer to the same individually. The Committee shall not make any award or make any recommendations for action, but shall merely record findings of facts.

The constitution of the Committee was as follows:—

Chairman:—The Honourable Sir Norman Macleod, Kt., Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay.

Members:—1. Mr. R. P. Masani, 2 Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thackersey.

Secretary:—Mr. W. J. Herridge, Labour Office, Bombay.

The Committee held three meetings, the first on February the 25th, the second on the 1st of March and the third on the 8th of March 1924. All three meetings were held in the High Court, Bombay. The Committee examined a number of witnesses representing both employers and workers in the cotton mill industry of Bombay, the Director of the Labour Office and a number of actual mill operatives. Written evidence was obtained from most of these witnesses and this is appended to our report.

REPORT.

1. In regard to the first term of reference, the words "enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable," are neither precise nor free from ambiguity. "Enforceable" we presume means enforceable in a Court of Law, so that what we have really been asked to do is to express an opinion whether if a suit were filed by a worker to recover the bonus from his employer, he would have any chance of success. Such suit would be based on contract. The plaintiff would have to prove that at the commencement of his service or later his employer had agreed to pay the Bonus on certain terms and conditions. There could be no occasion in such a suit for the application of the principles of equity in the strict sense of the term, for the decision would depend on evidence regarding the terms of the contract. Nor could there be an enforceable customary claim unless it were proved that there was a custom in the mill industry recognised by both parties that as soon as a worker was taken on he came within the scope of the conditions on which the bonus was to be paid by the employer. We have not been asked to state whether in our opinion the claim is one which should be acceded to on purely equitable grounds apart from the question whether the claim is enforceable.

2. We have heard the members of the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, the members of the Strike Settlement Committee, Mr. S. K. Bole, General Secretary of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, the Director of the Labour Office Mr. N. N. Wadia, and Mr. J. A. Wadia and we have examined some of the mill workers themselves. To all of these we tender our thanks for the information they have given us.

3. We can now set out the history relating to the increase of wages and the payments of bonus since 1917, in order to ascertain what foundation there is for the various contentions of the mill-owners and the employees respectively. In July 1917 an increase of 10 per cent. in wages was granted owing to war conditions. We have not seen any notice or circular of the date setting out the increase and the reasons therefor, but on the 23rd January 1918, a Circular was issued to the members of the Mill-owners Association announcing that the war bonus of 10 per cent. granted in July 1917, should be increased to 15 per cent. as from the 1st January 1918. At the end of the year a strike commenced at the Century Mill and soon became general. On the 22nd January 1919 the following terms were offered by the employers:—

(a) The war bonus to be increased from 15 per cent. to 35 per cent. and termed a special allowance on account of the high price of foodstuffs.

(b) The wages for January to be augmented by the payment of a Bonus varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per worker.

These terms were accepted and the men went back to work. On the 1st December 1919, the employers sanctioned the payment of a bonus to all operatives on the muster roll on the 31st December 1919 at rates varying according to the length of service. On the 22nd December 1919, alterations were made in the terms offered but in spite of this another strike commenced on the 2nd January 1920. At a Conference of mill hands held on the 14th December 1919, resolutions were passed *inter alia* (1) that the hours of the work should be reduced from 12 to 9 hours, (2) that wages should be paid on the 15th of the month, (3) that the mill-hands were grateful to the employers for the bonus promised and requested that for certain workers more liberal terms might be offered. These resolutions were forwarded to the Mill-owners' Association by the President of the Millhands' First Conference on the 13th January 1920. Eventually a notice was posted at all the mills on the 24th January 1920, in answer to the various demands put forward on behalf of the workers by the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee and some 2,000 hand bills were also distributed. As far as we can ascertain a copy of the notice was not sent to the President of the Labour Settlement Committee. We need only refer to two of the clauses. Clause 4 contained the answer to the 4th demand that a bonus should be paid annually in the following words:—

"The Committee can make no definite announcements as regards annual bonuses. This question is one of profits and good will and no undertaking can be given."

Clause 13 gave the answer to the demand for privilege leave as follows:—

"The Committee will consider later the desirability of granting some privilege leave for 11 months continuous attendance at work."

On the 20th October 1920, the Committee of the Millowners' Association decided: (1) To recommend certain increases in pay,

(2) To recommend the payment of a bonus of one month's pay on the same scale as in the previous years, payment to be made on the 15th January 1921. This bonus however was based on all wages together with percentages of increase sanctioned from time to time.

The Committee again considered the desirability of granting some privilege leave for 11 months' continuous attendance at work and it was decided that the Committee could not recommend the adoption of any such procedure.

In spite of the increase of pay and the payment of a bonus, the workers in some of the mills demanded further increases so that on the 27th January 1921 there was a general meeting of the Millowners' Association when it was decided that a reply should be sent by these mills which had received such demands to the effect that their pay had been increased by 100 per cent, their hours of work reduced and that they received an annual bonus of one month's pay when the mills did well.

In November 1921 a notice was posted that a bonus would be paid to all workers on the muster roll on the 30th November 1921. In November 1922 a notice was posted on all the mills declaring that a bonus would be paid to all operatives on the muster roll on 15th December 1922 on a certain scale.

4. It is necessary to point out that at the time when the payment of the bonus was made in each of the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 no warning was given to the millhands that such payments depended entirely upon the results of the past year's working, and that it could not be continued if it could not be justified by the profits earned. We may also observe that after the first payment of bonus in the year 1919, which was styled an augmentation of the wages for January, the bonus declared was based on the monthly wage earned by each of the workers.

5. By the end of 1922 the absence of demand for yarn and cloth was causing much anxiety in the Bombay Mill Industry. The situation was discussed at various meetings of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, until it was decided on the 9th July 1923 that a notice should be posted on all the Mills on the 23rd July 1923 to the effect that owing to bad trade the Millowners regretted that they would be unable to pay a bonus for 1923. From the Millhands whom we have examined we gather that they did not consider this notice very seriously and still remained under the impression that the bonus would be paid at the end of the year.

6. On the 12th of January 1924 the Chairman of the Millowners' Association granted an interview to a deputation consisting of the Secretary and two members of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha at which the question of the annual bonus was discussed. The seriousness of the situation was placed before the deputation and they had to realise that so far from the payment of a bonus being the real issue, the question of the moment was whether the Mills should work short time or reduce the wages.

As the bonus was not paid, the strike became general towards the end of January 1924.

7. Such being the nature and basis of the payment of the bonus since January 1919 we are of opinion, and this was not seriously contested before us, even by the members of the Strike Settlement Committee, that the workers have not established an enforceable claim to a bonus. If any one amongst them thought they had, the question could have been decided by this time in a Court of Law.

On the other hand it seems clear, if the evidence of the few workers whom we have examined is to be taken as expressing generally the views of the workers, that owing to the payment of a bonus for five consecutive years the workers consider that they have a just claim

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INDIAN REFORMS.

NO REVISION FOR A DECADE.

NO IMMEDIATE STEPS CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, March 10.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Lansbury with regard to a Round Table Conference on the further instalment of self-government for India, Mr. Richards said that the attitude of the Government of India had already been indicated by the speeches of Sir Malcolm Hailey. The Government of India were initiating an enquiry on the lines indicated in those speeches. Government were continuing to seek other avenues whereby the present situation might be eased. As regards the extension of franchise it was not understood that this was advocated by any of the speakers, who had urged a grant of increased powers, in the Indian legislature and in view of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee of 1919. Lord Olivier was not prepared to take any immediate steps in this direction.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne said that Mr. Richards' remark about seeking other avenues was very indefinite and asked what he meant.

Mr. Craik asked:—"Do the Government intend to adhere to the provisions of the Act of 1919 for deferring the revision of the Constitution for a decade?"

Mr. Richards replied:—"That is exactly the position."—Reuter.

LORD OLIVIER AND SALT TAX.

GOVT. UNWILLING TO DISCLOSE CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, March 10.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Col. Yate who asked what communications had passed between the Government of India and Lord Olivier with reference to the allusion to the Salt Tax in the latter's speech. Mr. Richards declined to depart from the long-established practice under which the communications to and from the Government of India were treated as confidential. —Reuter.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

"NOTHING SERIOUS NOW."

LONDON, March 10.

Replying to Mr. Lansbury with regard to the Bombay mill disturbances, Mr. Richards stated that while the situation was once very serious all was now quiet except isolated cases of assault. He had no detailed information regarding these and the action of the local authorities to discover means of settling the dispute.

Mr. Lansbury said he would raise the matter on adjournment at the first available opportunity this week.—Reuter.

BENGAL DETENTIONS.

UNDER-SECRETARY'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, March 10.

A warm interests followed the question by Mr. Baker requesting the Government to see that the recommendations of the Sapru Repressive Laws Committee were carried out regarding the limitation of the Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818 to the original purpose, and not put into operation against the British subjects except on the inflammable Frontier.

Mr. Richards replied pointing out that the Committee's recommendations were qualified by a recognition of grave emergencies which might arise necessitating a "weapon" of this nature. He declared that a recrudescence of political murder plots in Bengal had necessitated the recent use of the Regulation; and the Secretary of State was not disposed to press the Government of India, in the existing conditions, to take up immediately the question of an alternative legislation.

Afttr a number of supplementary questions had been put, Mr. Lansbury announced his intention to raise the matter on adjournment at the first opportunity.—Reuter.

JAITO TROUBLE.

SUGGESTION TO HOLD INQUIRY.

LONDON, March 10.

Several questioners urged steps to prevent a repetition of the Jaito Jatha troubles. Mr. Lansbury requested the Secretary of State to ask the Viceroy to hold a full inquiry into the whole proceedings of the last Jatha.

Mr. Richards declared he had no doubt that the Government of India would take necessary steps to ascertain full facts. Therefore it was unnecessary to adopt Mr. Lansbury's suggestion.—Reuter.

LAMA DANCERS AT WEMBLEY.

OUTRAGE OF RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT.

LONDON, March 10.

Lieut.-Colonel James drew attention to the attempts at Darjeeling to recruit a troupe of Lama devil dancers to perform at the Wembley Exhibition. He declared that the proposal was arousing a strong religious resentment and suggested that steps should be taken to see that religious susceptibilities were not outraged by the engagement of a troupe.

Mr. Richards replied that he was enquiring of the Government of India about this matter.—Reuter.

TROOPS IN MESPOT

EARLY WITHDRAWAL URGED.

LONDON, March 10.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Becker. Mr. Thomas said he could not give the date when the British troops would leave Mesopotamia. Their withdrawal would be effected as soon as possible and Government were at present considering the whole situation.

Mr. Wedgwood-Benn asked what was preventing their withdrawal?

Mr. Thomas replied that there were a number of considerations.—Reuter.

FIGHTING UNEMPLOYMENT.

GOVT. EFFORTS TO PROVIDE WORK.

LONDON, March 10.

That the Government regarded unemployment as just as much a national responsibility as the payment of interest on the War Loan, was one of Mr. Shaw's reports in the House of Common to-day to the gibes thrown at the Government by the Liberals and the Conservatives for the Government's failure to carry out their election promises concerning unemployment.

Mr. Macnamara contended that Government's measures lacked an adequate grasp of the situation.

Mr. Baldwin predicted a still fiercer French and Belgian competition in the iron and steel trade owing to the fall of francs.

Mr. Shaw said that after only [illegible] weeks of their advent Government could not produce schemes like rabbits from a hat. While emphasised his intention to explore every avenue to provide useful work and referred to the acceleration of the work in Government departments costing nearly three million sterling. Government hoped to give effect to large schemes for arterial roads, investigate afforestation and make peace with the rest of Europe as they had done with Russia.—Reuter

OPPOSED TO WILD CAT SCHEMES.

LEAFIELD, March 11.

The question of unemployment was the subject of a debate in the House of Commons. Mr. Baldwin, the Conservative ex-Premier, said that if the Labour Government had a position remedy for unemployment, they would have the support of the House and the Country. But if they had not one, they would find that the problem would break them in the same way as it would break every Government that failed to deal with it.

Mr. Shaw, Minister of Labour, declared that Government regarded unemployment as just as much a national responsibility as the payment of interest on the War Loan. In the next few weeks he hoped to introduce a Bill of a rather extensive character dealing with unemployment insurance, and dealing with it in such a way that the benefits would be considered as a matter of right and not of charity.

The Minister was asked what Government were doing in the way of making grants for relief works.

He said that Government declined to embark upon wild-cat schemes. But they would try and find work for men at their own trades. The Minister of Labour declared that the only real remery for unemployment was the restoration of our foreign trade. On the pacification of the world depended the livelihood of the people of this country. Unless we could get our foreign markets going again all that could be done was more or less to alleviate the situation.—B.O.W.

CONSTITUTION OF CEYLON.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO REVISION.

LONDON, March 10.

A White Paper has been published containing further correspondence relating to the revision of the constitution of Ceylon between the Duke of Devonshire and Sir William Manning covering a period from June 1923 to January 22nd last when the Duke of Devonshire sent a letter to Sir W. Manning sending him copies of the Order in the Council of December 19th, 1923, providing for the constitution of the Legislative Council. After summarising the principal changes introduced by the new Order the Duke of Devonshire says in allocating the number of seats to be given to the Territorial and communal constituencies he endeavoured to effect a compromise which while it may not perhaps meet the full demands of any community will be unfair to none. He fears as long as the communities of Ceylon remain convinced, as they appear now to be, of the divergency of their interests in many important matters some provision must be made for the maintenance of communal representation in the Legislative Council, but trusts that the provision in order for all persons irrespective of race the voting in the territorial constituencies will tend in time to reconcile communal differences. Under the new constitution a large number of new members of the Legislative Council will be returned and they will find responsibilities and opportunities of the Council greatly enlarged. It is eminently desirable that the Constitution should be stabilised for a period sufficient to enable these new members to gain experience of its working. He trusts the members will during the next few years devote themselves wholeheartedly within the limits of the Constitution to the consideration of the moral, social and material progress of the Colony. Only thus can the members, and not less the electorate obtain that experience of working of popular institutions which can justify a further extension of their powers.—Reuter.

OBSTRUCTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from previous page.)

decided, but it remains to be seen how long this decision will stand.

DISCUSSING DEMANDS ON ITS MERITS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 11.

The Legislative Assembly met again this morning. But the excitement of yesterday was not noticed. As the Nationalist Party had decided to discuss each demand for grant on its merits. So Government will be given an opportunity to mend its ways as Mr. Patel would remark. It is possible Government will score some victories to-day.

PT. NEHRU'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 11.

The Assembly met to-day. It is understood Pandit Motilal would announce that the Nationalist Party would not totally refuse supplies any more and that further demands would be considered on their merits.

LATER.

In the Assembly to-day Pundit Motilal said the Nationalist Party established yesterday the principle of the refusal of supplies before the redress of grievances and from to-day the Nationalist Party would let the discussion proceed in the ordinary course.

LATE MR. BHURGRI.

As soon as the Assembly met to-day Pundit Motilal gave expression to the sense of loss sustained by the Assembly and the country at large by the death of Mr. Bhurgri. Mr. Muhamed Yakub and Mr. Abul Kasim said that Muhammadans had lost one of the foremost leaders of the Mohammedan public opinion.

Sir Purushotamdas said Mr. Bhurgri always rose above communal consideration and possessed sterling independence. At a time when the Hindu-Muslim questions were awaiting solution the country had lost a level headed Mohammedan leader.

Sir Campbell Rhodes associated himself on behalf of the non-official European colleagues with the sense of loss felt by the House.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said Mr. Bhurgri possessed a charming disposition and independent mind. Government regretted his resignation from the Council of State and regretted that Mr. Bhurgri had not done justice to the real attempts made by Government to support the revision of the Sevres Treaty. But those were mere differences of opinion and did not take from the real appreciation of his character. The Assembly had been deprived of a man who would have been of real value by his moderating and verifying influence.

Pundit Malaviya. Sir Narasimha Sarma. Mr. Jinnah. Mr. Dumasia and Mr. Percival joined in the tribute.

The President said he would immediately send a message of condolence to Mr. Bhurgri's family and forward to them a copy of to-day's proceedings of the House in this connection.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. M. S. D. Butler replying to the question of Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan regarding expenditure on the Indian Ecclesiastical establishment said that increased expenditure is almost entirely due to the revision of pay and allowance and to inclusion of leave allowances not previously shown under this heading. It has been decided to make reductions to secure an ultimate saving of Rs. 4,30,000 a year, the bulk of it by the end of 1925-26. The whole position will be reviewed at the end of seven years.

Mr. Chamanlal:—Does the Army provide Pandits and members?

Mr. Butler:—Certainly.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith replying to Mr. K. C. Roy's question regarding the position of bills pending in the Indian Legislature, when one Chamber of the Legislature is dissolved said, (a) in the opinion of the Government of India the effect of the Government of India Act and of rules and standing orders made thereunder is that pending bills do not lapse merely by reason of the dissolution of a chamber of the Legislature. (b) It is a fact that in the United Kingdom all pending bills lapse on the dissolution of Parliament. In the standing orders of the Parliaments of South Africa and Australia express provision has been made to the same effect. (c) The matter has already been receiving the attention of the Government who think that it is desirable on several grounds that on the dissolution of a chamber pending bills should lapse, unless they have never been within the cognisance of the chamber which is being dissolved. Government therefore contemplate the making of a rule under the Government of India Act which would have this effect.

Dr. Gour asked whether the Government had considered that the life of the Assembly was only three years while that of Parliament was five years and that it took a long time for public opinion to be ascertained.

Sir Moncrieff Smith said that the Government had considered this point of view before coming to their decision.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked whether a similar change of rule was contemplated in the Provinces.

The Home Member said that the Provinces had not been consulted in this matter.

The House then proceeded to resume discussion on demands for grants.

PT. MOTILAL'S STATEMENT.

Pandit Motilal rose to make a statement about the policy of the Nationalist Party to-day. He said that yesterday he spoke on behalf of the Nationalist Party as a whole and not for the Swarajist section of it when he said that their intention by passing motions for omissions of grants was to establish a principle. He had further made it clear that yesterday's position had nothing to do with what was called the wrecking programme of the Swarajists. The Nationalist Party had now decided that having established the principle which they maintained, they would let the remaining demands for grants be discussed in the ordinary course. He hoped the Treasury benches would receive the statement in the spirit in which it was made....

Mr. Jinnah, as a member of the Nationalist Party entirely endorsed what Pandit Motilal had said. "I further want to make it clear that the Nationalist Party here in this House do not stand for any wrecking programme. I wish to make that clear in view of what fell from Mr. Chatterjee yesterday. The Nationalist Party wants to work in this Assembly and nothing more. We stand to pursue the policy and programme of a constitutional character. There is no idea in the minds of the Nationalist Party that we wish to resort to civil disobedience, that we want revolution and that we want to carry on a campaign of non-payment of taxes. We condemn the Government of India. We condemn the Secretary of State. Why did we pass the resolution here by an overwhelming majority putting forward our demand for reforms? You have not satisfied us and we wanted therefore in the clearest possible manner to record our protest, our condemnation and our disapproval of the way in which you have managed. We also recognise that there are difficulties but you have entirely failed so far to satisfy us. Therefore, I do not wish either Government to allege anything else beyond what I have stated in this House nor do we wish that any impression should be created abroad that we stand for anything else."

"Pandit Motilal Nehru has asked that the Treasury benches should express approval of the action which his Party now proposes. The Treasury benches are unable and do not desire to go into any question regarding the internal politics of the Nationalist Party. We are not fully aware of its composition. I do no discredit to it when I say that up to the moment we have had some doubt as to its policy or indeed if it has any one policy, when we are told that they have established their principle by the votes of yesterday. We take liberty to doubt it when we are told that they have proved anything at all by their votes of yesterday; we equally take the liberty to retain our own opinion on the subject. They now desire, I understand, not to press their motions for the complete refusal of grants. We have no desire to challenge that decision. We ourselves have always been prepared to discuss these grants for the legitimate purpose and in the constitutional object for which they are put forward; we are so prepared to discuss them to-day. With regard to what Mr. Jinnah has said I will only say in reply that I have not any desire to associate his section of the Nationalist Party with the programme to which he referred. I was careful yesterday in speaking on the general subject to say that we do not charge them with any such intentions. I was careful to limit myself to reminding the House that we had previous experience of mass movements in India and desired to see no recurrence of those experiences of mass movements. We may perhaps see but we do not wish to charge his friends with a wish to promote revolution or wreckage. We are both here for the moment on the floor of the House fighting out a constitutional issue and have no desire for the moment to look outside or to forecast anything that might happen off the floor of this House. For the present we are content to fight out a constitutional issue in constitutional ways. One of those ways is the free and open discussion of all the demands put forward by the Government for its expenditure. We are perfectly prepared to undertake that discussion."

EXCISE DEMAND.

The demand under land revenue was agreed to without discussion. The demand under excise was next moved.

Mr. Venkatapatiraju in moving for reduction of one hundred rupees criticised the excise administration and pointed out that the amount spent on excise departments could be well utilised for educational purposes.

Mr. Joshi condemned drink evil and protested against the sale and distribution of liquor. If drinking was prohibited it would increase efficiency of workers.

Pundit Malaviya pointed out that the evil should be put down. Increase in consumption was one of the unfortunate results of British rulers. He urged prohibition.

Sir Henry Stanyon said that drinking could be prevented by education and not by prohibition. If Government stopped manufacturing of liquor there would be other private agencies to start it. Excise policy, he said, had lived long enough to die.

Mr. Allen stated that the Government was trying all they could to reduce consumption of liquor by restricting its source and also by making it dearer.

Sir Abdul Quaium opposed the motion.

Dewan Bahadur Ramchandrarao suggested that Provincial Governments should be left absolutely free not only to legislate on country made liquor but also on imported liquor.

Dr. Hyder quoted statistics to show that the revenue accruing from liquor had doubled during the course of ten years. He believed the consumption had also increased.

Mr. Calvert said the Provincial Governments would be thankful to any member who could suggest a possible way of reduction of liquor without increase in illicit manufacture. Government were trying their best to reduce consumption to the lowest level.

Sir Basil Blackett replying pointed out that the figures showed that the consumption during the last ten years had decreased. In U. P. while revenue had gone up by 52 per cent consumption had gone down by 26 per cent. In Madras however, though revenue had increased by 81 per cent& within a decade consumption had remained stationary. The Finance Member pointed out that the demand related to Excise Departments in minor administration and that the excise policy was now a Provincial subject. It was not proper to press prohibition on these minor administrations. The purpose of the motion had been served by bringing the view of the House before Government. He asked Mr. Raju to withdraw the motion. Mr. Raju withdrew it. The demand under Excise was then passed.

SIR MALCOLM'S REPLY TO PT. MOTILAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 10.

Sir Malcolm Hailey on Monday replying to Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion to omit the demand under the head Customs said that Pandit Motilal Nehru had been perfectly frank in admitting that the Government would have to use their reserve power in case of refusal of supplies in the interest of the Indian people. The Pandit had realised the effect of refusal of expense under Customs which brought them forty-five crores of revenue. He knew that the vote would take away chances of protection to the steel industry and that if the Customs establishment were abolished industrial India would be the first to execrate Pandit's name. (Laughter). The Pandit's real object was therefore not to abolish the Customs Department but to call attention to the grievances and to cause Government maximum embarrassment so that he might in a most emphatic manner call the attention to the grievances under which India is suffering. The Home Member did not want to enter into an academic discussion about the question of refusal of supplies before the redress of grievances nor would he discuss the constitutional history as was done by the mover. He wanted to make it clear to those whose votes the Pandit had sought whether they had good reasons for adopting that course, whether the grievances were really so great as to justify that course and whether the response of the Secretary of State had been so incomplete as to justify that course and before they voted they must see that the course was not only justified but would actually benefit their aims. Pandit Motilal had said that the patient was bleeding and the physician wanted time. "It may be that the physician is under the necessity of taking due precaution that his diagnosis is correct. What has been the nature of response? I think neither we nor the Secretary of State have been reactionary, nor have we evinced a desire to stand still. It may be, sir, that we are practical, rather than idealistic. It may be that we have been determined to see first of all before further advance was made as to what are the difficulties in the actual administration of our present constitution. There is no country in Europe which depends, as India does, for its stability and material progress on its administrative and Governmental institutions. I do not care what the implications of that may be. But it is nevertheless a fact and we maintain that you cannot force the pace of political advance so fast and in advance of responsible Government and what would be the effect of this obstruction on the political mentality of the Indian people?

Continuing, the Home Member said he was one of the many officers of his service who had been brought within the orbit of politics. His service-men accepted the August declaration because they thought its principle was correct though they foresaw difficulties even then. That Constitution affected their sphere but they loyally accepted it. Even now he admitted the machinery contained several anomalies and even illogicalities involved in the working of the transitional system. "We are willing to do our best to smooth over those difficulties. But if this vote is carried away many of us will view it with regret and with resentment, with regret because it must be a manifestation of unreasonableness on the part of the Assembly (voices "no" "no") of which we are members; with resentment because we believe that it would check the orderly and harmonious progress of India towards responsible Government (voices "no", "no"). It is because of that and of that alone that I ask those who might have felt tempted to vote with the Pandit to think in time whether the step he suggests will retard or advance the progress towards the ideal which they have at heart. (Applause).

DIVISION LIST.

The following is the Divison List on Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion to omit the grant nder the head Customs.

AYES.

The following 63 voted for the motion:—

Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Venkatapati Raju, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. K. V. Reddi, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. M. K. Acarya, Mr. Duraiswamy Aiyangar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. K. Rama Iyengar, Mr. Sadasiva Bhat, Dr. S. A. K. Jeelani, Mr. K. G. Nambiyar, Dr. K. G. Lohokari, Mr. D. V. Belvi Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. Yacoob G. Ariff, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. Kazim Ali, Mr. Khwaja Abdul Karim Mr. K. S. Roy, Maung Kun, Mr. Shambudayal Misra, Mr. M. B. Abhyankar Seth Govindadass, Shaikh Mushi Hussain Kidwai, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Hanaraj, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Duniehand, Mr. Shyama Charan Pandit Shemlal Nehru, Nawab Ismail Khan, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Dr. Kishanlal Nehru, Mr. Chamanlal, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Pandit Nilkanth Das, Mr. Sarfaras Hussain Khan, Maulvi Muhammed Shafee, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Hariprasadlal, Kumar Gangananad Sinha, Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha, Mr. Narain Das, Pandit Krishna Kanta Malaviya, Pandit Harikarau Nath Misra, Maulvi Muhammed Yakoob Mr. Yusuf Iman, Shaikh Sidiq Hassan, Mr. T. H. Phookan, Mr. K. K. Chanda, Sardar Kartar Singh, Lala Pearelal and Mr. Haribilas Sarad.

"NOES."

The following 56 voted against motion:—

Sir Gordon Fraser, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Mathiah Chettiyar, Mr. Willson, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Moir, Mr. Muhammed Schamnad, Sir B. A. Dalal, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Percival, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Dunt, Mr. R. D. Bell, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Shansul Zoha, Mr. Turing, Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Prince Akrum Hussain, Mr. Alimuzzaman Chudhery, Mr. O Mally, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Mr. G. C. Nag, Mr. Fleming, Colonel Owens, Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji Sir Henry Stanyon, Mr. G. R. Clarke, Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Dr. L. K. Hyder, Mr. Holme, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Howell, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Parsons, Mr. A. V. V. Ayer, Mr. Butler, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Mr. Burdon Nawab, Sir Shahibzada Abdul Qayum, Mr. S. N. Nag, Mr. Allen, Mr. Gulam Bari Makhdum, Rajan Baksh Shah, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Capt. Hira Singh, Captain Ajab Khan, Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan, Maulvi Abdul Kasim, Colonel Gidney, Mr. Saiyid Muhammed Ismail and Mr. Hindley.

The following remained neutral:—Mr. B. C. Pal, Sir Purshottam Das Thakurdas.

In the second division on the motion to reject the demand under head "Taxes in Income" the following two members who voted with the Nationalist Party in the first division voted with Government:—Mr. K. Rama Iyengar and Mr. Haribilas Sarda.

The following members who remained neutral in the first division voted with Government in the second division. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. B. C. Pal.

MRS. NAIDU IN S. AFRICA.

WARM RECEPTIONS EVERYWHERE.

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following cablegram has been received by Mr. Gandhi from Mr. Christopher and Mr. Sorabjee Rustomji, Honorary Secretaries of the Natal Indian Congress, Durban:—

"Mrs Sarojini Naidu enthusiastically received everywhere. Overflowing reception at the Meritzburg Town Hall by the Congress Committee, Indians Europeans. The community will appreciate a message from you to be read at the Town Hall reception at Durban on Monday evening."

In response to the above cablegram Mr. Gandhi has sent the following message to Shrimati Sarojini Naidu:—

"Pray tell General Smuts and responsible Europeans the Class Area Bill a poor recompense for the local Indians exemplary self-restraint throughout the interested campaign against them. Europeans should remember local Indians voluntarily submitted administrative restriction further Indian immigration. Remind the Union Government the assurance given to Mr. Gokhale that no further disabling legislation will be passed also the Compact of 1914. Nothing since done by the local Indians to deserve the proposed treatment. The acceptance of the Class Areas Bill will be tantamount to political and civil suicide. Trust your winsome eloquence will disarm opposition and make the lot of our countrymen easier for your presence."

CHINESE SILK BUSINESS.

MANY MILLS TO CLOSE DOWN

LONDON, March 11.

According to a Shanghai message, a bad time is foreseen for Chinese cotton and silk businesses. Many silk spinning mills are expected to close down and several cotton mills have already done so, while others are on short time.—Reuter.

"GERMAN MESSIAH".

HITLER TRIAL.

LONDON, March 11.

Munich.—The Court house to-day was even more crowded than usual to hear the evidence of the ex-Commander of the Bavarian Reichswehr, von Lossow, who delivered a long speech attacking Hitler and Ludendorff and declaring that Hitler's whole account of the events at Beer Cellar of November last was untrue. He asserted that the whole scene at Cellar was enacted under the brutal coercion of armed forces who surrounded him and von Kahr. Von Lossow referred to Hitler's extraordinary eloquence and declared that Hitler considered himself a German Cambetta while his supporters regarded him as a German Messiah.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

BUDGET DEMANDS FINISHED.

NO GRANTS TO DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

The Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday finished with budget demands and finally disposed of the budget grants without any substantial reductions. The fear that throbbed the hearts of the official bench that the budget would be thrown out by the new Council proved groundless in a few days for almost all the items were carried by the official bench with glorious victory with the help of the non-official supporters. The Development Scheme which was so much denounced in and out of season from all quarters in and outside Bombay was approved by the Council and their seal of approval was marked by the grant of total demand of Rs. 2,74,69,000 asked even without a farthing's reduction. The list of the voters on both sides given below would show how strongly official bench is supported and how hard the people's party have to struggle against such a powerful block. The Council however succeeded in reducing Rs. 40,000 provided for the establishment of the Director of Information and no amount of persuasion and pressure helped the official bench to bring their erstwhile supporters into their parlour.

On Tuesday the proceedings commenced with a motion of Mr. H.B. Shivdasani to reduce by Rs. 1 crore and 50 lacs from the total demand of Rs. 2,74,69,000 under the head of Development Scheme. Mr. Shivdasani moved this amendment with a view to give a further chance of consideration to Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the General Member, to reconsider his judgment but to no avail and he had to withdraw his motion ultimately.

Mr. K.F. Nariman then made another attempt to bring about some substantial reduction from the Development Deparment and moved a reduction from the total demand by Rs. 2 crores but this too proved futile against the solid block composed of officials, nominated and non-Brahmin members not to speak of the Sind loyalists and in division the motion secured only 33 votes against 48, and it was declared lost.

Hon. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir then moved for a total demand of Rs. 2,74,69,000 for the Development Department which was agreed to.

Another department under Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's charge was Construction of Irrigation Works for which he demanded Rs. 3,31,87,000 and that too was agreed to.

A demand for Rs. 22,61,000 under the head of Stationery, Printing and Miscellaneous Departments was then made by Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir.

The following is the list of Hon. members who voted for and against Mr. Nariman's motion:—

AYES—

(1) N.A. Abdulpurkar, (2) L.B. Bhopatkar, (3) S.S. Dev, (4) D.P. Desai, (5) M.K. Dixit, (6) N.R. Gunjal, (7) M.R. Jayker, (8) P.G. Joshi, (9) M.D. Karki, (10) V.R. Kothari, (11) Lalji Naranji, (12) G.K. Mavalanker, (13) M.M. Mehta, (14) G.N. Mujmudar, (15) V.S. Mukadam, (16) H.R. Nanal, (17) H.H. Narielwala, (18) K.F. Nariman, (19) Noor Mohmed, (20) B.G. Pahalajan, (21) A.E. Patel, (22) D.N. Patel, (23) G.I. Patel, (24) R.G. Pradhan, (25) H.M. Rahimtoola, (26) H.D. Saheba, (27) C.M. Saptarishi, (28) H.B. Shivdasani, (29) R.G. Soman, (30) Y.A. Surve, (31) J.C. Swaminarayen, (32) P. Thakersi, (33) M.B. Velker.

NOES—

(1) Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, (2) J. Addyman, (3) J.M. Bedrekar, (4) S. K. Bole, (5) J.I. Bunter, (6) P.R. Cadell, (7) J.E. Chatfield, (8) L.S. Chaudhari, (9) D.B. Cooper, (10) V.A. Dabholker, (11) K.E. Dadachanji, (12) A.R. Dalal, (13) A.M.K. Dehlavi, (14) Cosmos Fernandes, (15) K. S. Framji, (16) Shaikh Ghulam Hussain, (17) Haji Khamiso Gul Mohmed, (18) C.S. Harrison, (19) G.W. Hatch, (20) Maurice Hayward, (21) L. Hepper, (22) W.F. Hudson, (23) B.Y. Jadhav, (24) Cowasji Jehangir, (25) G.M. Kalbhor, (26) J.B. Kanga, (27) J.A. Kay, (28) Mohmed Ayub Shah Mohmed Khuhro, (29) A.M. Mansuri, (30) C.V. Mehta, (31) A. Montgomerie, (32) L.J. Mountford, (33) S.J. Murphy, (34) N.E. Navle, (35) R. S. Nekaljay, (36) A.C. Owen, (37) Jan Mohmed Khan Pathan, (38) D.R. Patel, (39) Syed Ghulam Nabi Shah, (40) Syed Shahajade Hyder Saheb, (41) J.Z. Shanker Rao, (42) R.D. Shinde, (43) A.N. Surve, (44) Thakor of Amod, (45) Thakor of Kerwara, (46) G.A. Thomas, (47) G. Wiles, (48) E.E. Woods.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

Mr. S.S. Dev (West Khandesh) moved omission of Rs. 40,000 under the head of miscellaneous departments provided for the establishment of Director of Information.

Mr. Dev said that the work which the Director of information did could be done by an editor of a mofussil newspaper on a monthly salary of Rs. 150.

Mr. A. Montgomerie (Home Secretary) said if Mr. Dev had consulted the editors of responsible newspapers in Bombay, he would has had a different story to tell the House about the Director of Information.

Mr. V.R. Kothari (Shalapur) said since Bolshevism was no longer a source of terror for Government, they could well dispense with the establishment at the Director of Information.

Mr. L.B. Bhopatkar (Poona) said the news which the Director of Information published was all consistent with Government view point. He had not come across a single piece of news which exposed wrong doings of any officer.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City North) thought the Director of Information was doing useful work and therefore he opposed the motion.

Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward (Home Member) said the notices and letters which the Director of Information sent to the press represented a large amount of work. He had also to study various subjects from the records of the Secretariat. He had prepared 76 yeaflets last year which entailed a great deal of time and work. They could not expect this kind of work from the Secretaries to the Government who were very busy in these days. The Director himself was a newspaper man and he knew what sort of news the public wanted. In this country, he said, newspapers did not record so much facts as critical views. There were very few newspapers which were newspapers of facts. The work of the Director of Information served as an anti-dote to the poison of ignorance. It was therefore necessary that the real facts should be placed before the public so that they might have correct information. The establishment of the Director of Information was now brought in the Secretariat which served also as an enquiry office to every hon. member and every member of the public who wanted information as to what was going on in the Presidency including Sind. He thought such an enquiry office was very necessary. Besides there was a more valuable library in the Secretariat than the one in charge of the Director. It was not made use of, and he (speaker) was considering whether the Director ought not to be put in control of this valuable library so, that he might give information to hon. members and members of the public who went to him. The Director was also the official channel of communication between Government and the press and when the Associated Press and Reuter wanted to know as to what had happened not only in Bombay but also outside it, the Director was authorized to correspond with Collectors and other heads of districts to find out what really had occurred. The Director's work had proved very successful and if the hon. members wanted further testimony they should simply refer to the members of the press who were present in the gallery that day. The Retrenchment Committee, too, he said, had refrained from recommending a heavy retrenchment in the establishment of the Director of Information. In 1922 and 1923 this question was discussed in the Council, and on both these occasions it was decided to retain the establishment.

The motion was carried by 45 votes against 41 in division.

After the recess the Hon. Home Member drew the attention of the Hon. President, that a certain hon. member had voted both for ayes and noes.

The Hon. President ruled to reduce one vote from among the majority.

Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir then moved for a total demand of Rs. 22,21,000 excluding the Rs. 40,000 reduced from the Establishment of Director of Information, which was agreed to.

Hon. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Hussain then moved for a total demand of Rs. 1,74,53,000 for Civil work and that too was agreed to.

Tuesday being the last day for budget demands for grants, all the other heads were disposed of in a few minutes after 5 p.m. and the Council adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day when Government bills and appropriation report would be taken in hand.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

After the recess in the afternoon, Mr. Joseph Baptista took oath of allegiance in place of Mr. J. R. Mehta (Bombay City North, vacated.)

DEVELOPMENT DEMAND.

Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (General Member) then moved for a demand for Rs. 2,74,69,000 under the head of Bombay Development Scheme.

Mr. Lalji Naranji moved reduction of Rs. 2 crores from the total demand.

Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the activities of the Development Department were divided under three heads, viz:—Bombay Reclamation Scheme, Housing Scheme for the poor and the Development of the Suburgs. In regard to the Reclamation Scheme, he said, Government intended to go ahead as fast as they could, and to complete the works soon in order to decrease the head charges. In regard to the Housing Scheme, Government were reconsidering the original scheme of providing 50,000 one room tenement and it was quite possible that during the coming year it would not enter into any more contracts for any more rooms. In regard to the development of the suburb scheme, he said the policy of the Government was one of caution. Unless there was a demand for land in any of the schemes the Government did not propose to further develop any of the industrial or residential schemes.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau) said the future returns on the expenditure of the Development schemes depended entirely on the trade activities and there was no guarantee when the present trade depression would be active. The undertakings and liabilities of the Development Departments were so huge that the future generation would curse for the debt incurred by the present generation. Why these schemes were getting so costly was due to two reasons, viz:—(1) foreign expert advice and (2) importation of foreign articles. Mr. Lalji said India would never make any progress if she were to depend on foreign importation and foreign expert advice. Mr. Lalji then narrated the huge sums of money proposed to be expended in the different schemes and said all these schemes could be scattered away to a number of years and gradually developed and only the Reclamation Scheme could be taken in hand at present as it was already contracted for completion. Against the total revenue of about 15 crores per year of the Presidency he said the schemes taken in hand involved about 60 crores which was a fantastic dream of the late Governor and he appealed the House to view from business point of view and throw away the whole scheme and allow the Hon. Member in charge only Rs. 74 lacs for the Reclamation Scheme.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) said the money spent in lacs and crores would not come back and the interest will have to be paid by the poor cultivators. Before Government borrow and spend they should also look to the future generation.

Mr. G. I. Patel (Mill Owners' Association, Ahmedabad) as a business man said no reasonable man would spend 60 crores of rupees against his income of Rs. 15 crores per year. It was the most unwise thing to do and as a business man he would not advise Government or any body to launch such enterprise.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai (Kaira) said the Development Scheme would bring about terrible ruin to the Presidency. He urged the Government to stay their hands from further progress.

STOP WHERE YOU ARE.

Mr. M.R. Jayakar said, "It is stated in the Hindu epics that when Governments begin their decline, the Gods drive them into costly schemes of construction. This is the experience of wise humanity enshrined in the form of an apothegm in the old Hindu books, and it is as true to-day as centuries ago when the Mahabharat was written. I will once more repeat my point of view which I stated with clearness in my speech during the general discussion on the Budget. I ask once more the Government to drop these costly schemes immediately at any cost. I know this suggestion will seem to the Government benches as rank heresy, but I repeat the warning once more to Government that they are drifting into a spendthrift policy. This ruinous extravagance has been made possible, this House will be surprised to hear, by the enlarged powers of borrowing, which the Government have obtained after the Reforms Act and against which even so prosaic an official as the Accountant-General warns them in the Reappropriation Report. The report says in effect that these enlarged powers of borrowing, which the Bombay Government got under the Reforms Act, are sure to lead to many costly schemes, much larger in number and volume than before the Reforms Act. Will Government pay heed to this remark proceeding from their own officer and not from a discontented Non-co-operator? Likewise, I repeat once more that now self-Government is within sight, as even the Government of India seem to admit, why not leave these costly schemes to be pursued by the people themselves, when they come by their own, as they will do before long. Why not till then follow a cautious slow policy of getting on with your commitments only and stopping there? I assure my Hon. friends opposite that if we had the power and the majority in this House, we would, without a minute's hesitation, apply the guillotine mercilessly to this Development Department, for I can assure my Hon. friends that the popular demand, which we are here to voice, will be content with nothing less. Of course, my Hon. friend, Mr. Cowasjee, lies entrenched behind a barrier, where we cannot touch most of his Department even with a pair of tongs, but if he will agree to forsake his stronghold rendered still stronger by a majority in this House—and will come out into the open, we will convince him that the best policy under the circumstances, having regard to the weakness of the Swarajists' number in this House, will be to agree to our suggestion of large cuts in his Department. May I suggest for his acceptance two cardinal principles, which, I am sure, even he will admit as reasonable and practicable. I suggest (1) Do not begin any new work. Stop where you have gone. (2) Even in the matter of completing what you have begun and cannot withdraw from, take care to proceed with cautious speed, making your plans only for one year, and waiting for the result of your speculation during that year; also spread your commitments over a number of years, cautiously liquidating them as you go on. Apply the brake to the breakneck speed of your ventures and agree to a Committee of this House controlling your expenditure, as a safeguard against ruinous extravagance which the Official mind, dealing with people's money, is often prone to. I have no doubt this House will regard these principles, which I am enunciating, as very practical and reasonable. If these principles are applied, I feel certain that the Hon'ble Mr. Cowasjee can at once agree to a cut at least of one crore. To prove my point, I will give him a few figures. Works which are not commenced have been shown in the Budget as approximately Rs. 42,17,210, and the intended acquisitions are shown as Rs. 41,69,000. Putting these together we come to 83 lakhs and if economy is practised in the Establishment and Back Bay portion of the development, another 10 lakhs can easily be cut. I am suggesting certain figures for his acceptance derived from the amounts mentioned at pages 122-131 (Figures are quoted) and if Mr. Cowasjee will only apply his mind, apart from the official preconception which his position engenders, I have no doubt that he can without much inconvenience agree to a cut of one crore. If he accepts my suggestion, it would be a very graceful act on his part and he will have justified his position as an Indian member supervising this Development Department. There is no advantage in having an Indian Member at the top of this mysterious Department, if he is as unresponsive to Indian criticism as a European would be and I have a hope that if, with the prudence and thrift, which as a merchant he must have learnt during his non-official career, he would agree to this cut, this discussion might not proceed any further."

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Western Sind) appealed the House not to be led away by party politics, but to weigh the arguments reasonably before giving votes. He said Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir could meet together and revise the whole scheme.

Sir Lawless Hepper (Director of Development) replied the criticisms of several speakers, but was very inaudible. He was heard to say that the scheme which was denounced by Mr. Lalji as wild and fantastic was the one a part of which at Subsette was proposed to be acquired for a syndicate in England whose directors were well-known in India and one of them was Mr. Lalji Naranji, the mover of the motion.

DEVELOPMENT OF FAT SALARIES.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City South) said it was not development scheme, but a scheme of development of fat salaries. If the scheme was to be discontinued what would become of so many European officers getting salaries in thousands?

Mr. Lalji Naranji in reply said he had no vested interest in the syndicate referred to by Sir L. Hepper. All the money was to come from England and he himself had not invested a single farthing. The scheme of forming a syndicate was conceived by Sir Claude Hill an ex-member of the Bombay Government as well as the Government of India and at the request of Sir Claude Hill that he had consented to join the board of directors. The scheme was in regard to aeroplane and was to be purchased at three annas per square yard while the government had acquired it as much cheaper rate. He objected Government competition and said if the development was in the hands of private agency instead of Government; it would have been comparatively cheaper because they would not have employed Heppers on extravagent salaries and Buchanan on lakhs of rupees commission.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (member in charge of development scheme) consented a cut of Rs. 30 lakhs if Mr. Lalji withdrew his motion and amended it accordingly. This being refused, votes were taken in division and the motion was defeated by 52 votes against 30.

The Hon. President here announced the sad death of Hon. Mr. Bhurgri who was for many years a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Council of State and at present a member of the Legislative Assembly. He said when he was a member of this Council he took very intelligent and active part and rendered valuable service to this House. He expressed his regret at his premature death and hoped the House would join with him. Sir Maurice Hayward the leader of the House joined the hon. President and said his death was a great loss to India.

The Council then adjourned.

"SUPPORTERS OF BUREAUCRACY."

In the list given in yesterday's "Chronicle" of members who voted for the reduction of Rs. 3 lakhs from the demand under the head of "Jails and Convict Settlements;" the name of Mr. G. K. Mavalankar was inadvertantly omitted.

FINDING AGA[illegible] K,

(Continued from page 7.)

against the mill-owners. They do not stop to consider whether or not it is based on the contract of employment, they cannot say that the employers agreed at the beginning of any one year to pay the bonus at the end, whatever the results might be, and they may or may not be aware in fact that the Mill-owners in each year have paid a bonus on the results of the past year's working, and have never made any promise for the future except that the bonus was dependent on profits. The workers, however, now desire to divorce this demand for an extra payment at the end of the year from the question of profits or the general condition of the mill industry. Their demands are based either on a system of a deferred payment of wages under which a proportion of the worker's wage is deducted each month to be paid to them at the end of the year, or on a recognition of one month's privilege leave on full pay being allowed for 11 months work, or lastly on the fact that the previous payments of a bonus have created an equity in their favour for their being paid something extra at the end of the year whether the employers can afford it or not. It has been suggested to us that because the increase in the wages allowed from the year 1917 owing to war conditions was called a "War Bonus" the mill workers have looked upon the annual bonus as really a part of their wages and it is possible that the majority of the mill workers could not understand the distinction between the increase in the monthly wage which was called at first a "War Bonus" and the extra payment at the end of the year which was also called "Bonus." Moreover, those workers who came to work in the mills after the beginning of 1920 would have heard that a bonus had been paid before, and finding that this was received in the following years without any warning such as we have referred to above, they have come to look upon it as a payment to which they were entitled as a matter of right according to the period for which they had worked. But we doubt very much whether the workers would seriously consider any system of privilege leave as a substitution for the bonus, since it would exclude all those who had not worked continuously for 11 months especially those who are in the habit of going to their country in May to cultivate their fields. It has been conceded that workers who left before the date declared for calculating the bonus were not entitled to it, but the expectation of getting a bonus is said to have been the inducement to many to continue working instead of going back to their villages.

8. It is quite possible that by now it will be found that these two ideas of deferred wages and privilege leave have gained ground by a process of induction amongst the workers but we think that the main idea which exists in all minds is that they are entitled at the end of the year to a further payment in addition to what they have been paid for the time they have actually worked and it makes no difference by what name such further payment is called.

9. That being the real nature of the claim, it is a question of bargaining between the workers and the employers, in which consideration might be given to principles of equity. It is not a question of determining what is the contract between the parties.

CONCLUSION.

1. Having thus examined the nature and basis of the bonus which has been paid to the mill-workers for 5 years since the year 1919, we declare that the mill-workers have not established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable to the payment annuany of a bonus, by which we mean that in our opinion such a claim would not be upheld in a Court of Law.

2. We have enquired into the profits made since the year 1917 with aview to comparing these profits with the profits made in the year 1923, and we have to report on the figures presented to us by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association that, during the year 1923, 32 mills made a profit and 43 mills made a loss, after allowing for the usual depreciation (see Appendix D). The figures have not been furnished for 7 Mills. Taking the figures for 75 Mills as a whole the profits are not sufficient to provide for the ordinary amount which should be set aside for depreciation.

The total profits on the balance before debiting depreciation amount roughly to Rs. 53 lakhs or Rs. 119 lakhs if the income tax on the profits for the year 1923 only is debited, and the amount ordinarily required for depreciation amounts to Rs. 170 lakhs. A detailed statement of the accounts of the mill industry as prepared by Messrs. Fergusson and Co., Auditors, is appended herewith.

3. It can be said therefore that the results of the working of the mill industry as a whole for the year 1923 are such as to justify the contention of the mill-owners that the profits do not admit of the payment of a bonus.

In conclusion, we desire to express our warm appreciation of the services of our Secretary, Mr. W. J. Herridge of the Labour Office, who has been of the greatest assistance in carrying out our work and in the preparation of our Report.

Sd/- N. C. MACLEOD,
Chairman.

Sd/-. R. P. MASANI,
Sd/- DEVIDAS MADHAVJI THACKERSEY,
Members.

Sd/-. W. J. HERRIDGE,
Secretary.
High Court, Bombay,
Dated the 11th March, 1924.

LABOUR SITUATION

EXODUS OF OPERATIVES.

The mill strike shows no change in the position. After Friday's trouble there has been no more disturbances in the city, and yesterday was an altogether quiet day. No further steps have been taken to bring about a settlement between the agents and the men, and nothing also has been done to pay the men. The Bombay Woollen Mills who paid a part of their workers on Monday, made further payments on Tuesday in order to ease the situation somewhat. They made arrangements with the jobbers on Sunday and the latter told the men to go to the mills and receive their wages. But the whole staff has not yet been paid.

The Relief Committee has arranged to pay those strikers who require it, a couple of annas, in addition to a seer of rice and some dal. That is only a small thing to relieve the men, but it will be something, and will give some relief to the men. The distributing place will be Damodar Thackersey Hall at Parel.

In the meantime there is a regular exodus of the operatives to their villages, both by sea and by rail. Large numbers are travelling out of Bombay, and the reason is not merely the strike, but the approaching *Holi* holidays, when generally large numbers go back to their homes and after enjoying a short holiday return to Bombay to rejoin their work.

MEN'S PROPOSAL TO GOVT.

On the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor, a deputation consisting of about forty mill-workers, representing various mills waited on the Director of the Bombay Labour Office on Tuesday afternoon at the Old Customs House. The deputation was headed by Mr. Bhatvadekar, President, Girni Kamger Mahamandal, and Mr. D.R. Mayekar. The object of the deputation was to discuss plans of repatriation of the mill-workers in the event of a settlement not being reached. It is believed that the Bombay Government is contemplating to provide about three lakhs of rupees for the purpose, and the men were asked to meet Mr. Shirras to discuss the steps that are to be taken to get the men out of Bombay.

It appears that the interview with Mr. Shirras lasted about half an hour, and on behalf of the men several proposals were made. At the outset, the deputation seems to have reiterated the resolution of the men not to receive the January wages until the bonus was paid. It was also mentioned that on an average provision for about 500 men per mill, leaving by train would have to be made, the remainder going by boats. To ensure that only *bona fide* mill-workers and their dependants obtained the benefit of the scheme, it was suggested that the work of repatriation should be carried out with the assistance of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, and in case the Government were agreeable, five centres at Chinchpokli, Pelhavdi, Parbhadevi, Tardeo and Kalachowki should be opened for the issue of permits. It was stated that roughly about 50,000 men and their families would have to be repatriated to their homes. The deputation wanted facilities for journey by rail or boat. The other facilities that the deputation asked for were concerning the continuity of their tenancy of the rooms in case they were required to come back and arrangements for the relief of men who have no place to go to, and these it is estimated, are about 50,000. The remaining 50,000 have already left Bombay. After listening to the deputation, Mr. Shirras appears to have intimated to them that he would place the matters before the Government and that a reply would be communicated to them as early as possible.

THE STRIKER'S RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A meeting of this Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in Mr. F. J. Ginwalla's office in Fort. The Sub-Committee appointed to grant relief to the starving mill workers has decided to start its work immediately and arrangements are made to grant relief between 9 a.m.—10 a.m. every day at the Damodar Hall at Parel. All sympathisers of labour are requested to substantially help the Strikers' Relief Committee in its humanitarian work.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' SYMPATHY WITH STRIKERS

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday evening at the Marwadi Vidyamya Hall to devise means and ways to alleviate the suffering of the strikers. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided. There was a fairly large gathering.

Mr. Baptista read out the four resolutions which were passed unanimously. The resolutions were:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay thank the Government of Bombay and especially H. E. the Governor for all the interest hitherto manifested in the interest of the mill-operatives.

"This public meeting earnestly requests the citizens of Bombay to help the strikers' families' Relief Committee organised by the Central Labour Board, Bombay, and calls upon all sympathisers of labour and those who feel for the large mass of suffering and starving population among the mill-operatives to contribute their mite towards the alleviation of their great difficulty.

"This meeting appoints the following Committee of workers to immediately arrange for feeding the starving families of the operatives, who believe their cause is just and so are fighting for the assertion of their rights.

"This meeting earnestly requests Government to forthwith appoint a Committee of Enquiry to enquire into and report upon the recent firing on the mill-operatives."

Mr. G. B. Trivedi in proposing the first resolution said that it was really very creditable of the strikers to have behaved as they had been doing all this time and the people had nothing in their pockets. The responsibility for the recent shooting affair was in the opinion of the proposer, rested with the mill-owners. The mill-owners had taxed the patience of the workers to the last limit. The strikers had not received their pay for the last three months.

Mr. Jhabwala in seconding the resolution said that no one was able to understand the difficulties of the mill-operatives than those who knew their lot. The mill-owners had not supplied the workers with housing accommodation nor had they provided any facilities for medical relief.

Mr. J. Nensey in supporting compared the administration of Lord Willingdon, the then Governor, and Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, in the G. I. P. riots of 1916. In the regime of these two autocrats, on occasions of such strikes the military were called upon to suppress the strikes, while under the present Government under Sir Leslie Wilson and through the sympathetic consideration of the present Commissioner of Police, the people had no misgivings. He was glad to announce that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had readily come forward in mitigating their hardships by contributing Rs. 2,500 towards their relief while the Government of Bombay under His E. Sir Leslie's administration, he understood, had promised Rs. 2½ to Rs. 3 lakhs.

Mr. Baptista in his concluding remarks said that the assembly had nothing to do either with the merits or demerits of the claim of the strikers for bonus, as the Committee appointed by Government were investigating it. Continuing Mr. Baptista said that the cause of the recent disturbance was due to the notice posted on the mill-gates asking the strikers to resume work unconditionally. This notice exasperated the men and the sad tragedy of Friday was enacted. Mr. Baptista proposed that the mill-owners should pay at least Rs. 1,000 to the deceased's parents. (2) All the fines imposed upon the mill-workers be placed at the disposal of his Committee. (3) The Western India Turf Club should contribute at least Rs. 50,000 for the relief of these people.

The Bombay Government should contribute five lakhs of rupees. This was a very small amount considering that the British Government had come forward to help foreigners in their distress such as Japan, etc., by contributing large sums and he felt sure that the Non-co-operators and Swarajists of the local Council would certainly co-operate to get this amount sanctioned for the people.

The meeting then dissolved.

TRIAL OF AKALI LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 10.

The trial of the Akali leaders who were brought here a few days ago from Amritsar resumed to-day in the Lahore Fort before Mr. J.J. Anderson, Special Magistrate. Before the hearing of the case Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh, accused, complained about the room in which all accused have been accommodated. He said it was too small for them and full of rats and its roof was dusty.

Mr. A.C. Ghosh, extra Assistant Commissioner, Ludhiana, and Jagan Nath, head constable, then gave evidence on behalf of the prosecution and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

DEATH OF A GOLF PLAYER.

LONDON, March 10.

The death has occurred of the famous golf professional, Ben Sayers.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Adelaide.—A special service squadron arrived here to-day and was heartily welcomed by great crowds. The city was beflagged.—Reuter.

New York.—Canada, Italy and Denmark have challenged for the Davis Cup bringing up the number of entries to seventeen.—Reuter.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

IMPERIAL BUDGET.

(BY "KAIRODAS.")

The wages of sin is death. The Government of India moved every cog of the piece of power and the autocracy enshrine in the bureaucracy defied public opinion last year in the matter of the salt tax and notwithstanding that the whole country was against the imposition proposed the certification process was applied to it. During the period of a year, however, much has come about and that, too, in strange and diverse ways, as Sir Chimanlal rightly reminded the Government, the certification of the salt interests in the rout of the Liberal party at the polls and in thus removing from the council a party which believed in co-operation. Still worse, all the calculations of the Finance Member have been upset. The Budget provided for the total of salt revenue of Rs. 14½ crores, including the additional 4½ crores expected from the doubling of the duty. Instead of this estimate fructifying, the Finance Member was obliged to announce in his speech, that it was three crores less. He tries to shield his calculations under the plea of reduction of stock by traders, especially in Northern India. This statement was rightly challenged by Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar and we may take it that the reasoning of the Finance Minister is misleading. The deficit is not due to the manipulation of the stock but to the under consumption of the people, thus justifying the argument, which was used with so much force by the late Mr. Gokhale in his time and by several of our leading publicists last year that the slightest increase in the duty on salt was always reflected in the consumption. And yet even now the full realisation of the situation has not evidently dawned upon the Finance Member who tries to create a schism among the members by dangling before them the bait of reduction in provincial contribution. If members fall in to his trap he will be enabled to say to the world that the agitation set up last year with such intensity was spurious and artificial and that the Legislative Assembly consisting of a more stronger element than last year accepted retaining the salt duty at Rs. 2, that is twelve annas more than the original duty. It is a clever trap laid for the members of the Legislative Assembly by an astute financier. There are not any signs appearing however, that members will fall into the trap, for already vigorous speeches have been delivered against it by men like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

JUGGLERY IN EXCHANGE.

One can believe anything of the Finance Department of Government of India when Currency and Exchange are concerned. No one will, therefore, be surprised at the new *legerdemain* practised by the Finance Member with regard to the rate of exchange at which the Budget is to be calculated. Calculations in the Budget were made in the last two years at the rate of 1s. 4d. No circumstances have arisen to show that the spurt which came over the exchange during the last few months and which has again disappeared now will continue to be the feature of the next official year. The next monsoon is feared not to be a very successful one. Conditions in Europe have not yet been restored to their normality and even a wreckless optimist would not be able to say that the season will be a particularly bright and brisk one. Not so, however, the Finance Minister who was not prepared to show a deficit Budget. He has decided to frame the Budget for 1924-25 on the basis of an average rate for the year of 1s 4d., or one-fourth pence better even, than the actual average in 1923-1924 though he admits that "he would be a bold man who ventured any confident statement in complete ignorance as he must be of the nature of 1924 monsoon, the course of events in the Ruhr and elsewhere and movements of the dollar sterling exchange."

THE WINDFALL.

The Government of India have been fortunate to secure a windfall of about £20 millions equivalent at 1s. 4d. to 13½ crores representing profits from the control of enemy ships. Out of this windfall it is proposed to retain two crores in suspense pending the decision of the Privy Council with regard to the claim of the railways for refund of duty on imported railway materials, while the remainder will be applied automatically to the reduction or avoidance of new borrowings for capital expenditure. Our Finance Ministers are very fond of enunciating general economic principles when it serves their purpose to do so. Thus Sir Basil Blackett lays down the principle that an item of extraordinary revenue of this sort ought not to be used for meeting ordinary recurrent expenditure or indeed any expenditure normally chargeable against ordinary revenue. There are several directions, however, in which this windfall could have been utilised without in any way coming into conflict with this principle. Thus if the money had been utilised on the development of the mercantile marine, it would have been non-recurrent expenditure. It would have met a crying want of the country without causing any disturbance to the general finances. But the Finance Department is in the position of a reckless spendthrift who welcomes every windfall in his income to cover his real deficit and would never utilise the amount for any beneficial purposes. The Legislative Assembly should see that the windfall is not frittered away in the method and manner proposed by the Finance Member but is utlised for building up a mercantile marine for this country.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

At least two speakers, both of them connected with commercial and industrial life of Bombay, exposed the real nature of the British Imperialism which was but a synonym for Commercial Imperialism. It has come to be *sine qua non* of the Government policy in this country that Anglo-Indian commercial interests are recognised of paramount importance in every possible direction. It is taken for granted that they must have representation out of proportion to their numbers and importance on public bodies like port trust, improvement trusts, municipal corporations and what not. Their voice is considered as the voice of the commercial community, though much of this fiction is lost since the Indian Chambers of Commerce have come into their own. The speeches made at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce were significant as to how the European interests are quite distinct from Indian commercial interests. Sir Frank Nelson retiring President of the Bombay Chamber, frankly mentioned that the position of his Chamber with regard to the exchange question was not in accordance with the general Indian opinion of the country. With regard to the terminal tax also the attitude of his Committee was quite opposed to the resolution recently passed by the Municipal Corporation and as I pointed out in these columns at the time, the Committee actually gave a threat to the Municipal Corporation that they would do all that lay in their power to oppose the sanction of the proposed terminal tax by Government. The newly elected President of the Chamber Mr. Hudson similarly says that whatever form the report of the Mercantile Marine Committee may take "the trade of this historic and integral part of the British Empire will not be subordinated to any mere political theory". This is a plain warning to the Government that European commercial interests will not tolerate any report of the Mercantile Marine Committee which may be opposed to their interests that is, which may tend to encourage and develop Indian Mercantile Marine. His position with regard to the feeder railways was also the same. His Excellency the Governor who followed the past and present Presidents of the Bombay Chamber dilated on the necessity for stability for the benefit of trade in all branches of the administration. He said: "India cannot hope for that prosperity which undoubtedly can be here unless there is complete confidence in the business world. India, like other producing and industrial countries in the world cannot divorce herself from the economic life of the world, and the eyes of those who must take their share in the industrial and economic prosperity of India are not unnaturally fixed at the present time on the political situation in this country." This is the sort of reasoning in the vicious circle to which I have, in these columns, drawn the attention several times. The British Government has established itself in this country, presumably without consulting the wishes of the people and now the Indian people want British administrators to fulfil promises they have made and want the administration of the country in their own hands back from the foreign bureaucracy such an agitation is condemned as coming in the way of the socalled stability of this country. Surely, it cannot be expected of the Indian people to drop all their agitation for fear that the slightest agitation may disturb the equanimity of the country and may lead to a frightening away of so-called customers. I do not believe at all in this theory of frightening away of customers. There are regions on this earth where there has been no stability upto this time in the proper sense of the word and where we find British capital invested to a very large extent in those same regions unmindful of the fact that neither natural nor political conditions are in any way stable. Mexico is always politically unstable and Japan is always physically unstable and yet we do not find British statesmen preaching to those two countries to bring their political and physical conditions in a state of stability before British manufacturers and merchants will interest themselves in their trade. It is only when India is concerned that these wise saws are used for her edification. His Excellency trod upon a still more debacle ground in dealing with the question of the mercantile marine. He remarked "no one properly appreciated the services of the British mercantile marine until the war, few indeed appreciated that without the possession of a mercantile fleet, manned by officers and men superior to any others in the world who showed a gallantry and devotion to duty to a degree which is an epic of heroism in itself, we could not have carried on the war at all, and I would earnestly plead that the lessons of the war in this matter be not forgotten, and it is in the interests of the whole Empire, and of the trade of India particularly, that every support and assistance should be given to this great service." We may very well admire the heroism of the British mercantile marine but our admiration of this service cannot lead us into continuing to perpetuity of conditions which throttle the Indian mercantile marine and have kept Indian trade and industries hopelessly dependent upon the sweet mercies of foreign shipping. It is a state of things which cannot be found in any other part of the world and in India too happily the commercial community has come to the conclusion that their very existence demands a resuscitation of a mercantile marine. It is because the development of our trade and industries demands it, it is because our national self-respect demands it, that we want a mercantile marine of our own and that we cannot give that support and assistance to the British mercantile marine which His Excellency demands of us.

NATIONAL INCOME.

India is practically, perhaps, the only one of the civilised countries which has got no authentic information upto this time of the annual income per head of her population and the total capital per head. Australia took an actual census of wealth and income in 1915 as a war measure. Estimates have also been made of the national income of Great Britian and Germany, while approximations have been published for France, Italy, Spain, Austria Hungary, Canada and Japan. Recently a most exhaustive estimate has been produced for the United States by the staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research, incorporated, of New York. The following table shows that not only the national income but the per capital income is much larger in the United States than in any other country:—

	Total (Millions).	Per Capita.
	$	$
United States	33,200	335
United Kingdom	10,000	243
Germany	50,500	146
Australia	1,300	263

Thus while the per capita income in Australia is 263 that is roughly about Rs. 1,000 per annum, the income per head in his country is said to be Rs. 30! And yet we are scolds like children for our impatience when we say that the country is drained out and when we demand Swaraj as a remedy for all such conditions.

COMMERCIAL IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Grantham representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Bombay Legislative Council resented the use of the word "commercial imperialism" by Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. Mehta in the discussion on the vote of the British Empire Exhibition. The following paragraph from the "Nation" (English) is very interesting in this connection.

"In this matter, Morley's greatest time was between 1895 and 1906, when the false Imperialist movement was at its height, and the question,

"Whether Earth's greatest offspring by decree

Must rot, if they abjure rapacity,"

was answered eagerly in the affirmative. It was a bad time. 'War for the sake of markets' was actually put forward as a principle of policy. One remembers Morley's answer: 'Call it murder for the sake of gain and it sounds less well.' One remembers his peroration against the Boer War: 'It may be successful. It will be wrong. It may flood the country with riches. It will still be wrong.'" This is commercial imperialism and surely not much difficulty can be experienced in judging whether it runs riot also in this country or not.

PREFERENCE TO EMPIRE GOODS?

British manufacturers and their friends in the Parliament kicked up a row recently over a small order placed in Germany for locomotives by the High Commissioner for India. All such restrictions appear to be intended only for India as we do not hear of any such agitation when indents are placed by any other Colonies in a foreign country. "The Iron Age", an American weekly, says that out of 4247 railway wagons ordered in the United States recently, 1200 were for Australia and of 73 locomotives 16 were for Canada. Similarly we learn from the "Evening News" of England that the Government of South Africa have just placed with Krupps, a famous German engineering firm, a contract for 4000 steel tyres for locomotives carriages and wagons when British engineers tendered. It appears that the South African Government invited tenders and the British engineering firms cut the prices but were under-cut by Krupps by about 30 per cent. It is understood that the decision of the South African Government before inviting tenders was that the orders should be placed irrespective of nationality with the firm submitting the lowest tender. If Canada, Australia and South Africa, the three leading British Colonies can place orders with foreign countries there is no reason why India alone should be excluded and why a hue and cry should be raised in England by interested parties whenever the slightest orders pass from India to foreign countries. And all this despite the fact that according to the showing of the Secretary of State himself not less than 97 per cent. of Indian orders go to British manufacturers. This is what is meant by "Commercial Imperialism," and the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who protested against the use of the term in the Local Council may well take a note of it.

HIGH COURT.

INCOME TAX ACT.

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

In re. the Income Tax Act XI of 1922
and
In re. the Raja Gokuldas Mills, Ltd.
(BEFORE SIR NORMAN MACLEOD, C. J.; AND SIR L. A. SHAH.)

Reference made by the Commissioner of Income Tax Bombay Presidency, under section 66 (2) of the Indian Income Tax Act re interpretation of sections 3 and 55 read with sections 10 (2) (vi) (c) and 10 (2) (vii) of the said Act.

The facts are fully set out in the judgment of His Lordship the Chief Justice.

The Honourable the Advocate General with the Government Solicitor appealed for the Crown in support of the Reference.

Mr. G. N. Thakor instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Daru for the Raja Gokuldas Mills Ltd.

Judgment:—This is a reference under section 66 (2) of the Indian Income Tax Act XI of 1922 at the instance of the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Raja Gokuldas Mills Limited. For the purpose of the Income-Tax and Super-tax assessments for the years 1921-22 and 1922-23 the Company submitted a printed copy of its audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1921 and that would form the basis of its final assessment for the year 1921-22 under the Income-tax Act VII of 1918 and the Super-tax Act XIX of 1920, and of its assessment for 1922-23 under the Indian Income Tax Act XI of 1922. We are not concerned in this reference with the assessment for the year 1921-22. We are only concerned to see on what basis the assessment for 1922-23 has to be levied under the Income Tax Act XI of 1922.

Under section 3 of the Act.

Where any act of the Indian Legislature enacts that income Tax should be charged for any year at any rate or rates applicable to the total income of an assessee, tax at that rate or those rates should be charged for that year in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of, this Act in respect of all income, profits and gains of the previous year of every individual, Company, firm and Hindu undivided family.

The term "previous year" is defined by section (2) (11), and it is not disputed that for the assessment of the year 1922-23 the "previous year" within the meaning of section 3 was the year ending 30th June 1921. For the purpose of that assessment the income, profits and gains of the Company were to be ascertained for the year ending 30th June 1921.

Section 10 provides how the profits and gains are to be computed and under Subsection (2) the deduction of certain allowances is permitted. Under Sub-section (2) Subclause (vii) allowance could be made in respect of any machinery or plant which, in consequence of its having become obsolete had been sold or discarded.

It is admitted that in the year ending 30th June 1921 the Company had discarded obsolete machinery to the extent of Rs. 72,460. Therefore in calculating the profits and gains for that year allowance was permissible with the result that the profits and gains for that year amounted to Rs. 2,70,223-3-2. The Commissioner of Income Tax was of opinion that the profits and gains for the year ending 30th June 1921 should be calculated without making that allowance on the ground that that allowance had already been made in computing the income for the year ending 30th June 1921, when making an adjustment for the financial year of 1921-22 of the actual income earned by the Company for that year under the provisions of Act VII of 1918. We do not think that the Commissioner of Income Tax was entitled to take that view. He was only concerned with the assessment for 1922-23 and that assessment was to be based on the Income, profits and gains of the Company for the previous year, which, as we have said, was the year ending 30th June 1921. He was bound to calculate the profits and gains according to the provisions of Act XI of 1922, and as Company were entitled to make that allowance for obsolescence under that Act, the Commissioner was bound to accept their estimate of their profits and gain for that particular year, and the fact that under the previous Income Tax Act the profits and gains for the then current year formed the basis of the assessment for that year, was irrelevant when considering how the Company had to be assessed for the year 1922-23 under Act XI of 1922. Assuming for the moment that the Company had copied profit in the year ending 30th June 1921, which was non-concerning, and in the nature of a wind-fall, undoubtedly the Commissioner would have had no hesitation in taxing it twice over, once under the Act of 1918 and secondly under Act XI of 1922.

The 1st question is

Whether having regard to section 10 (2) (vi) (c) of Act 1922 the Income Tax officer was not bound to allow the Company to deduct the sum of Rs. 72,460 for obsolescence in computing the taxable income of the Company for the assessment of 1922-23?

It is difficult to understand this question. Section 10 (2) (vi) (c) deals with depreciation of plant and buildings, not with obsolescence.

The 2nd question is also unintelligible and unnecessary. It will be simpler for us to state our answer to the reference in the following form:—

This Court is of opinion that the Company were entitled in making their returns for the year 1922-23 on the basis of their income, profits and gains for the year ending 30th June 1921, to deduct an allowance for obsolescence which they were entitled to do under section 10 (2) (vii).

The Company will be entitled to their costs of the reference.

Costs to be taxed as on the Original Side scale.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

EFFICIENCY TESTS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from Prof. Pherwani forwarding eighteen efficiency tests for the information of the Corporation members. The Commissioner said they were more for the consideration of the members than for his own, and that he had forwarded them to his officers. The Corporation decided on the recommendation of the Commissioner to acquire only those village sites in the Tansa Catchment Area whose drainage falls into the Tansa river and not every village as it would be hard on the villagers to be driven away from their land.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner concerning stamp duty and other incidental charges in connection with the purchase of certain pieces of land on Paltan Road, amounting to the sum of Rs. 27,500. The counsel whose opinion was taken stated that the Municipality as the purchaser of the land had to pay the amount.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved that the letter be recorded and sanction be given for an expenditure of Rs. 27,500. He said they had no help but to pay the amount.

This was agreed to.

On the motion of Mrs. Hodgkinson the Corporation approved of the Commissioner's suggestion for the acquisition of a property in Victoria 3rd Cross Lane at a price of Rs. 1,83,750 for a Maternity Home.

Mrs. Avantikabai seconded and the proposition was agreed to.

EFFICIENCY TESTS.

The Corporation considered a letter from Prof. S. N. Pherwani, (Department of Sociology, Bombay University) forwarding for the consideration of the a members six general tests and twelve specific tests of efficiency, on such questions as Survey, service programme, standard methods, adequate organisation, trained personnel and active citizenship test. The last one asked what percentage of the total citizens had been trained to take enlightened and sustained interest in civic affairs. The other tests were:—

The Health Test.—How far does the city discharge the function of promotion of health, prevention of disease, and postponement of death? Is the death-rate the lowest for the region? Is it increasing or decreasing? The Education Test.—What is the percentage of population reached by appropriate education? What is the percentage in school? What is the quality, and what is the cost per pupil, in different grades of education? Public Safety Test.—How far does the Municipality promote public safety through adequate fire-prevention, adequate policing, lighting and traffic control? Public Morality Test.—How far is public morality guarded? How far are drunkenness, debauchery, gambling and rowdyism checked? Have the slums been improved, or reduced? Maternity and Infant Welfare Test.—Has anything been done towards child and woman welfare in housing plans, in milk supply, in teaching mothercraft, and in playground provision in every neighbourhood? Public Charities Test.—Is there a register of all public charities? How far is the city advanced in charity administration? Is charity discriminate, preventive, and well organised? The City Planning Test.—Has the city been planned? Is its lay-out being systematically improved, with a view to present and future residential, industrial, and recreational requirements, etc.? Efficient Budget Test.—Is there sufficient reporting and publicity of essential facts? Is there efficient accounting, and full and free discussion of the budget? Is the distribution of appropriations for different functions fair, and economically utilised? Public Works Test.—Are there standard specifications and schedules for public works and stores purchased? Is there a standard testing Laboratory? Is the cost per mile of roadmaking of different widths and specifications, being noted, and gradually reduced? Has the same procedure been adopted for other important items of public work, e.g., street lighting, street watering, street cleaning, etc.? Public Utilities Test.—Are the public utilities, like power, light, tram and telephone acquired and economically managed by the Municipality? Public Ownership Tests.—How far does the Municipality own the buildings required for its various institutions? How far does it own land required for its further development? Has land speculation been eliminated, and is economical housing provided by Municipal efforts? Parks and Playground Tests.—What is the percentage of residential area reserved for open squares, parks and playgrounds in each ward? Is there an open space within five minutes walk of every home? Is the tree census taken? Is the planation of trees being steadily increased, through institution of "Arbor Day," etc.?

The Commissioner had written that the tests were more for the members than for himself, and that he had forwarded the questions to officers of the Corporation.

The letter was recorded and the action of the Commissioner approved.

PROTECTION OF TANSA CATCHMENT.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding the acquisition of lands for the protection of Tansa Catchment area. He noted:—"I have stated that if Sir Alexander Houston's report is what I anticipated, further acquisition ought to be deferred on the terms that the Corporation should divert the drainage of Khardi Village from the Tansa Catchment Area, and in case of other villages the villagers should be permitted as an alternative to acquisition to remove their village sites outside the Catchment but retain their lands for cultivation within the Catchment Area. Sir Alexander Houston's report has been received and the conclusion arrived at by him is what I anticipated viz., that the Tansa Lake water must be filtered. Under the circumstances, it is no longer necessary to acquire the villages which do not directly fall within the Tansa Watershed. I have accordingly addressed Government suggesting that such villages may be withdrawn from acquisition.

POLSON'S BUTTER

Delicious beyond description

Every 1 lb tin contains a Present Ticket.

As regards the villages falling within the Catchment, I have arranged for these villages to be surveyed during this fair season with a view to ascertaining which of the village sites can possibly be placed outside the Tansa Watershed by the diversion of their drainage. If it is found practicable to divert the drainage of these villages outside the Tansa Catchment on the completion of the aforesaid survey which is estimated to be completed before the next monsoon, the Corporation will then be able to arrive at a definite decision in the matter and the Government will then be requested to have those villages, the diversion of whose drainage out of the Catchment is possible, withdrawn from acquisition and the acquisition of the remaining villages proceeded with. I now report the action taken as stated above for the information of the Corporation."

Mr. H. J. Davis moved that the letter be approved and that the Corporation were of the opinion that the acquisition of the complete catchment area was necessary etc.

Dr. Sukhia seconded.

Dr. Vorah moved an amendment that the letter be recorded and the action of the Commissioner be approved.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi seconding said they had asked the Commissioner at the suggestion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to report about the feasibility of leaving the villagers where they were. Most of those villagers had disappeared for ever after their land was acquired. He did not think it was necessary to acquire all the villages and thus drive away the poor villagers.

The Commissioner said Mr. Gandhi had said all that was necessary and that Mr. Davis was labouring under a misapprehension in the matter. As they would have to depend for their future supply of water on the Vaitarna river, and as it was impossible to acquire all the catchment area of that river, unless at a cost of over twenty crores, he did not think they should spend any money on the acquisition of these villages. The policy of the Corporation was that the village sites should be removed outside the catchment area and that cultivable land should be allowed to be worked, provided the drainage of the villages did not fall into the river. He thought the filtration scheme would cost them about Rs. 37 lakhs. He assured them that there was no cause for alarm at present, as even with their present resources they would be capable of combating any serious epidemics due to impure water.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said if they acquired the necessary land to ensure the safety of their water supply, he did not think it was essential that they should acquire all the villages.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, supporting the amendment, said Mr. Davis had gone further than was necessary. When the Tansa scheme was completed, they would not have a single village site in the area, and that was all that they wanted. But Dr. Sukhia with his world-wide knowledge of things wanted a barbed wire entanglement to be stretched round the whole area and prohibit every single man and woman from going into the catchment area. That was done nowhere in the world. Perhaps Dr. Sukhia wanted to prevent even birds from flying over the catchment area. (Laughter). All that was necessary was that all village sites in the catchment area should be acquired.

Mr. B. T. Desai said if they were going in for a filtration scheme he did not think they should acquire all those villages, as Mr. Davis wanted. If they had proper filtration arrangements they would be ensured a supply of pure water.

Dr. Batliwalla supported the amendment.

Dr. Viegas said they must thank Mr. Bharucha, the Collector of Thana, for pointing out to them the great hardships which would be entailed on the villagers if they acquired all their land, and drove them away.

Mr. Davis said all that he wanted was that their sources of water supply should be pure. He amended his proposition in the second part thus: and to acquire all the village sites in the catchment area which can not be removed or can not be adequately drained.

The amendment was adopted.

The Corporation recorded a letter from the Commissioner reporting that the sinking of tube wells in Bombay was not feasible as the experiments made by them had failed to give them a supply of pure water. They only got dirty subsoil water from these tube walls, and the supply was small. It was not possible also to get a supply by sinking artesian wells in the city, owing to the geological formation of the land.

MEETING ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday night, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when a long letter from the Police Commissioner, about the Pathan Menace was recorded, it complained that the public were not giving the Police adequate help, and the Police were thus not in a position to deal with the Pathans as they wished.

The Corporation also referred a motion of Dr. Vorah re the question of reconsidering the whole development programme of the Corporation to a committee. The full report of the meeting will appear tomorrow.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PERMANENT CHAIRMAN APPOINTED.

A Board meeting of the Trustees of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon with Mr. R. H. A. Delves, F.S.I., presiding.

The Board considered a letter from the Bombay Government appointing Mr. Delves permanently as Chairman of the Trust on a monthly salary of Rs. 2,000. The Board having no objection to the appointment, passed the following resolutions:—

The appointment of Mr. R. H. A. Delves as substantive Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, with effect from the 25th April 1924, vice Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., reverting, is sanctioned. The requisite notification should be published in the Bombay Government Gazette.

Under Sections 16 and 22 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, Government are pleased to fix the pay to be drawn by Mr. Delves as substantive Chairman at Rs. 3,000 per mensem, on condition that the Trustees do not contribute to his Provident Fund Account in place of Rs. 2,750 sanctioned for him as acting Chairman in Government Resolution No. 8-20 (4)6 dated the 22nd December 1923.

BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTION DISPUTE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 10.

To-day before the election Commissioners at Alipur the petition of Rai P.K. Das Gupta and Mr. C. R. Das came on for hearing. Mr. Das Gupta and Mr. C. R. Das were candidates for election to the Bengal Council from Midnapur constituency. At scrutiny objection was raised to Mr. Das Gupta's nomination paper as his electoral roll number was not put in. The returning officer rejected Mr. Das Gupta's nomination paper and declared Mr. C. R. Das duly elected. Mr. Das Gupta now contended that his nomination paper was wrongly rejected as the omission of the electoral roll number was only a technical matter and it was supplied to the returning officer in time. He also alleged that Mr. C. R. Das's signature which appeared on Mr. Das's nomination paper was either not his or, if it was his, he must have signed on a blank form as Mr. C. R. Das was at Bombay or at Ceanada on January second when the nomination papers were filed at Midnapur.

Counsel on behalf of Mr. C. R. Das said the petition was vague and wanted further particulars.

The Commissioners fixed the 14th instant for filing of a written statement and the 20th instant for hearing of the case.

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BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ONLY ONE SWARAJIST UNSUCCESSFUL.

The Bandra Municipal Elections came off on Saturday. As anticipated there was a very keen struggle in most of the wards. The Swarajists were in evidence in B. and H. Wards hotly contesting the seats for their nominees.

On the whole the result showed that the voters exercised a judicious choice in selection and as forecasted by me the candidates who were expected to be returned came off in many cases with a substantial majority of votes.

There is a general disappointment in the defeat of Mr. J. J. Vimadalal who has done very good work on the Board. One certainly expected that an educated electorate would be the first to recognise his invaluable services and return him with a substantial majority. Why Mr. Vimadalal failed to secure the support of his electorate is a question few would venture to answer. But one thing is certain that Mr. Vimadalal is a man with too high a sense of honor to stoop to the practice of getting votes by begging and crying for them.

The Swarajist candidate for the D Ward, Mr. Tendulkar, was just 6 votes behind Dr. D. A. De Monte and this speaks for itself for the former's glorious success, considering the very influential backing the doctor had from some of the biggest local magnates both masculine and feminine.

Anyway the Board as elected is fairly representative of the best intelligence in Bandra and it is to be hoped that Government will co-operate with the people and nominate persons who have the confidence of the public.

The following are the results:—

A. Ward. One Seat.—Mr. Mohomed Ismail Kazi.

B. Ward. Three seats, one reserved. 1. Mr. Ignatius D'Monte, 295 votes; 2. Mr. S. G. Tandulkar, 223; 3. Mr. M. J. Bhatt, 191; 4. Mr. J. F. R. Almeida, 152; 5. Mr. Ibrahim Fazal 7.

Numbers 1, 2 and 5 were declared elected.

C. Ward. Three Seats.—1. Dr. P. A. Dias, 367 votes; 2. Mr. Peter De Souza, 340; 3. Mr. J. P. De Mello, 250; 4. Mr. J. D. Gonsalves, 133. The first three were declared elected.

D. Ward. Three seats, one reserved.—1. Dr. D. A. De Monte, 169 votes; 2. Dr. M. G. Tendulkar, 164; 3. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal 25; 4. Mr. Ismail Cassimbhoy, 5. Numbers 1, 2 and 4 were declared duly elected.

E. Ward. One seat.—1. Mr. J. R. Athaide 48 votes; 2. Mr. D. M. De Souza, 27. Mr. Athaide was declared elected.

F. Ward. Two Seats.—1. Mr. Augustus Pereira, 118 votes; 2. Mr. J. A. Pereira, 106; 3. Dr. E D'Souza, 95. Th first two were declared elected.

G. Ward. Two seats (uncontested).—1. Mr. Rajaballi Mohammed; 2. Mr. Louis Fernandez.

H. Ward. Five seats (one reserved).—1. Mr. Leo Rodrigues, 710 votes; 2. Mr. G. M. Gupte, 503; 3. Mr. V. T. Joshi, 450; 4. Mr. S. S. Naik, 372; 5. Mr. G. R. Chaubal, 318; 6. Mr. G. B. Trivedi, 188; 7. Mr. C. M. Neemuchwalla 6. Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 were declared elected.

Messrs. S. G. Tendulkar, S. S. Naik, Mohomed Ismail Kazi and Dr. M. G. Tendulkar are Swarajists.

A meeting of the Mahomedan community put on record their thanks for the generous and noble withdrawal of Mr. A. R. Sayyid from the D Ward at the elections to avoid a contest for the Reserved Mahomedan seat and thus give a seat to Mr. Esmail Kassam Khakoo a younger man desirous to serve the Community.

They also put on record their thanks to Mr. Gulam Hussein Mahomed for withdrawal from the B. Ward also with a noble motive.

A HARD CASE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A certain person was an active non-cooperator and is the holder of a British Jail Diploma. All these years, he was just maintaining himself somehow or other. He has been in all walks of life from a telephone boy to a personal assistant and even a member of the editorial staff of a daily newspaper. He has been forced out of each place, chiefly as a result of his public activities. Recently, he was to have taken charge of a Branch office of a certain firm, but the negotiations fell through at the eleventh hour, through unforseen circumstances. He is now one of that "Unemployed Army" with the stamp of a convict on his forehead.

He had no anxiety at all till now, because he had none else to care for. But now Providence himself is bent upon trying his faith. His old father, who was till now maintaining his wife and four other youngsters, has now come to feel the weight of his age and the dangerous condition of his present health has forced him to take complete rest. So, the unemployed is now expected to maintain six other persons also.

He knows all the local leaders personally but dare not let them know of his present needs, lest they misunderstand the motive of his public life. He does not also like to receive money from the Congress and become its paid worker. To drown his thoughts of present gloom, he is now sitting at his wheel, abandoning all his previous activities.

Is there no way out, Sir, for such cases? Is Bombay so much lacking in philanthrophic benefactors? What a pity that for want of a helping hand in times of need workers are forced to abandon their public activities.—Yours, etc.,

A CONGRESSMAN.

VETERINARY GRADUATES' CONFERENCE.

The 4th Conference of the Bombay Veterinary Graduates' Association is to be held at Surat on 26th and 27 March 1924. The Hon. K. B. Sheikh Gulam Hosein Hidayatullah, Minister in charge, Local Self-Government is to preside. All graduates are cordially invited.

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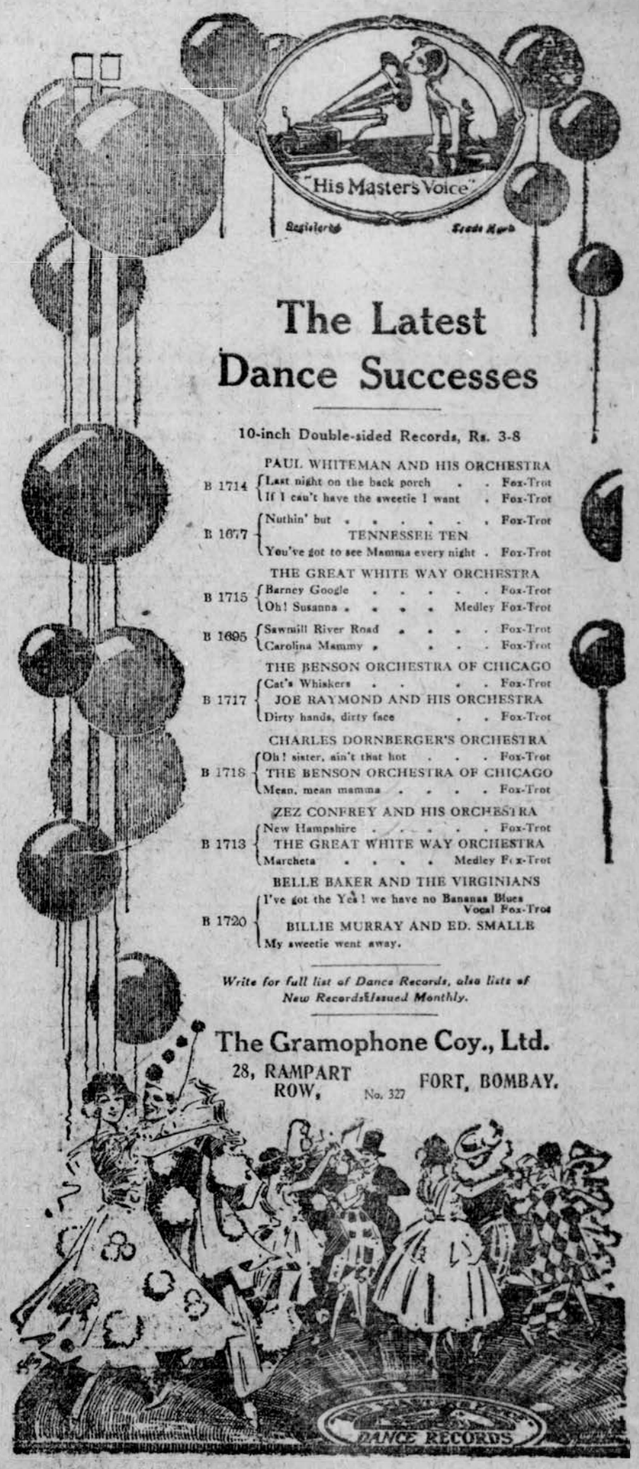

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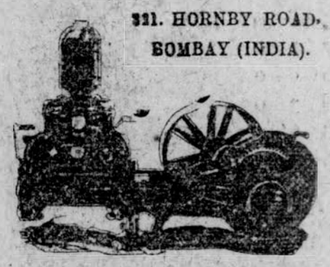

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